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COUNTY BOROUGH OF WARRINGTON



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1950



ERIC H. MOORE,
B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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CONTENTS

	Page
COMMITTEES	5
STAFF	6
INTRODUCTORY LETTER	8
GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES	10
SERVICES UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS, 1946 - 1949	28
REPORT OF CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR	61



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RELATED HEALTH SERVICES COMMITTEE

The Mayor (Councillor H.R. Gale, J.P.)

Alderman David Plinston, J.P. (Chairman)

Councillor Mrs. Mary Hardman (Deputy Chairman)

Alderman Joseph Poole, J.P.

Councillor Arthur Boyle

Councillor H.G. Brandwood

Councillor W.G. Caldwell, LL.B.

Councillor Harold Gray, J.P.

Councillor Harry Greenwood

Councillor Robert Lewis

Councillor John Morris, J.P.

Councillor Frederick Rigby

Councillor John Smith

Councillor W.P. Taylor

Councillor Thomas Whittaker

HEALTH COMMITTEE

All the members of the Related Health Services Committee plus the following co-opted members:-

Dr. A.R. Barber

Dr. C.J.G. Bourhill

Dr. J. Selwyn Jones

Mrs. M. Robertson

Mrs. F.M. Sadler

MENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

The Mayor

The Chairman of the Health Committee

The Deputy Chairman of the Health Committee

Councillor Brandwood

Councillor Gray

Councillor Greenwood

Councillor Rigby

Dr. Barber

CARE SUB-COMMITTEE

The Mayor

The Chairman of the Health Committee

The Deputy Chairman of the Health Committee

Councillor Boyle

Councillor Brandwood

Councillor Greenwood

Councillor Taylor

Mrs. Robertson

TOWN CLERK

J.P. Aspden, Esq., LL.B.

STAFF AT 31st DECEMBER, 1950

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

Eric H. Moore, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

Stanley R. Warren, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH:

Gordon S. Carrick, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Mrs. Margaret L. Taylor, M.B., Ch.B.

TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER (part-time)

Robert M. White, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (appointed 9.8.50)

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SURGEON (part-time)

W.E. Hunter, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

DENTAL OFFICERS:

William C. Parr, L.D.S.

Mrs. P. Lawton, L.D.S.

DENTAL ATTENDANTS:

Miss Marion Corrodine

Miss Ruth Lygo

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR:

H.A. Richardson, Cert S.I.B., Cert R.S.I. (Meat and Foods)

DEPUTY CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR:

W.H. Molyneaux, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. R.S.I. (Meat and Foods)

DISTRICT SANITARY INSPECTORS:

W. Hunt, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. R.S.I (Meat and Foods)
Cert. R.S.I. (Smoke)

E. Barton, Cert. R.S.I. Cert. Liverpool School of Hygiene
(Meat and Foods)

C. Gibbons, Cert. S.I.B., Cert R.S.I. (Meat and Foods)
Cert. R.S.I. (Smoke)

R.L. Winstanley, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. R.S.I. (Meat and Foods)

ASSISTANT SANITARY INSPECTORS:

W.T. Barton, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. R.S.I. (Meat and Foods)

E. Schofield, Cert. S.I.B. (appointed 11.7.50)

M. Pattinson, Cert. S.I.B. (appointed 16.10.50)

VETERINARY SURGEONS (part-time):

H.H. Ferguson, M.R.C.V.S.

C.T. Trevers, M.R.C.V.S.

PUBLIC ANALYST (part-time):

J.D. Sherratt, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

NON-MEDICAL SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES:

Miss M. Addy, S.R.N., S.C.M., Midwife Teacher's Cert.

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES:

Mrs. Winifred Boyle, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss Mary Farrell, S.R.N., S.C.M. (appointed 1.6.50)

Mrs. N. Kershaw, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. M. Lester, S.C.M.

Mrs. Jane Scargill, S.C.M.

Mrs. Florence Welding, S.C.M.

SUPERINTENDENT OF HEALTH VISITORS AND SCHOOL NURSES:

Miss E. Semple, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M. Health Visitor's Cert.

HEALTH VISITORS AND SCHOOL NURSES:

Mrs. J. Delaney, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.

Miss L. Kandermann, S.R.N., S.C.M., T.A. Cert. Health Visitor's Cert. (appointed 1.5.50)

Miss M. Lea, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.

Mrs. E.E. Lynch, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert. (appointed 1.8.50)

Miss M. Rowe, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert. (appointed 22.5.50)

Miss S.M. Swift, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.

Miss J. Twist, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.

(nine vacancies)

CLINIC NURSES:

Mrs. M. Cade, S.R.N.

Mrs. M. Robinson, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M.

TUBERCULOSIS VISITOR:

Mrs. A.C. Haybyrne, S.R.N., T.A. Cert.

TEACHER-SUPERVISOR OF DAY NURSERIES:

Miss Emma R. Hards

MATRONS OF DAY NURSERIES:

Gough Avenue: Mrs. Isabel F.E. Hallett, S.R.N.
Nursery Nurse's Diploma

Haryngton Ave: Mrs. L. Wilkinson, S.R.N., Q.N.

Orford Lane: Mrs. Moira Dowell, S.R.N., S.R.F.N.

Richmond Ave: Miss Marion Hatfield, R.S.C.N.

DULY AUTHORISED OFFICERS:

Leonard Ware, R.M.P.A.

Percy Hazeldine

OCCUPATION CENTRE FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES:

Miss Marjorie Oliver, L.R.A.M. Supervisor

Miss Hilda Bolton (appointed 16.10.50)

Miss M.A. Russell, Guide-help

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE:

Mrs. M.K. Jones, Organiser

Mrs. Margery Bartlett, Home Help Visitor

LAY ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT:

Stanley Johnson, B.A. (Admin.)

SENIOR CLERK:

Ernest Tarbuck

CLERICAL STAFF:

Mrs. Margaret Adams

Miss Evelyn Chisholm (appointed 8.3.50)

Miss M. Dwerryhouse

Miss V. Dwerryhouse

James Greenhalgh

Miss Margaret Hill (appointed 26.6.50)

Miss M. Hughes

Miss Alwyn Knowles (appointed 27.2.50)

Kenneth Varley

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of Warrington.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1950.

As the vital statistics show, it has proved to be one of the best years on record in the town. The general death rate has fallen from 13.4 to 11.9 and the infant mortality rate from 81 to 38.93. This represents the lowest infant mortality rate on record. At the present moment it would be unwise to derive too much satisfaction from this low rate as it is still appreciably higher than the national rate (29.8), and many of the causes which were believed to contribute to previous high rates were still in operation at the end of 1950. Some satisfaction must, however, be derived from this improvement in infant mortality, especially as this year shows a very high incidence of measles.

The section on tuberculosis shows that there has been a progressive decline in the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis from 1.13 per 1,000 population in the five years 1931 to 1935 to only 0.81 in the five years from 1946. There has also been a striking decline in the number of non-respiratory cases. There is no doubt that early diagnosis by such means as mass miniature radiography is contributing materially to the decline in the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Concern must be felt at the diminished number of children who have been vaccinated against smallpox and immunised against diphtheria. It is now some years since diphtheria occurred in the town, but this should not be allowed to give rise to complacency, as in the absence of immunisation the disease will inevitably recur, probably in a severe form. The longer diphtheria is absent from the town the greater is the need for protection of children by immunisation. Likewise with vaccination the risks of the importation of smallpox to-day by reason of the speed of air travel are greater than they have ever been, making the need for protection against this disease by vaccination more imperative. It should also be appreciated that vaccination can be carried out with a much greater degree of safety in infancy than when it is performed for the first time in adult life.

During the year approval was given by the Ministry to inoculation against whooping cough, and this was carried out when desired in the later part of the year. It should, however, be stressed that the efficiency of whooping cough immunisation is not as high as in the case of diphtheria.

I wish to express my indebtedness to the Chairman, Mr. Alderman David Plinston, J.P. and members of the Health Committee for their interest and support during the year. I would also wish to pay tribute to the high degree of co-operation I have received from my colleagues in hospital and in general practice, and this co-operation has made possible much which would not otherwise have been accomplished.

Particularly would I like to mention the great effort exerted by all members of the Health Department staff during the year which was an unusually difficult one on account of the increased burden thrown upon the department by the preparation of the report upon infant mortality. I must also acknowledge the help given to this department by all other officials of the Corporation, and to them I give my best thanks.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

ERIC H. MOORE,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH

SERVICES

	Page
VITAL STATISTICS 	11
COMPARATIVE STATISTICS 	13
CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT AGES 	14
CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FREQUENCY 	16
UNCERTIFIED DEATHS 	16
ROAD DEATHS 	16
INFANT DEATHS 	18
INFECTIOUS DISEASES 	19
V.D. STATISTICS 	20
SCABIES 	20
TUBERCULOSIS 	21

VITAL STATISTICS

POPULATION

	1950	1949
Registrar-General's estimates of population at June 30th	79,480 *	78,860
Under 15 years	18,680	18,305
(The population at the 1931 census was 79,322)		

LIVE BIRTHS

Legitimate:	Males	694	}	1,367	769	}	1,425
	Females	673			656		
Illegitimate:	Males	55	}	97	32	}	74
	Females	42			42		
Totals				<hr/> 1,464			<hr/> 1,499

LIVE BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	18.4	19.00
--------------------------------------	------	-------

STILL BIRTHS	35	54
Still birth rate per 1,000 population	0.44	0.68
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	23.3	34.77

DEATHS	948	1,057
Death rate per 1,000 population	11.9	13.4

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR	57	121
Rate per 1,000 live births	38.93	81

MARRIAGES	763	779
Marriage rate per 1,000 population	9.6	9.9

Area of County Borough in acres	4,532	4,532
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Number of separate dwellings occupied (1931)	17,341
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Number of families or separate occupiers (1931)	18,474
--	--------

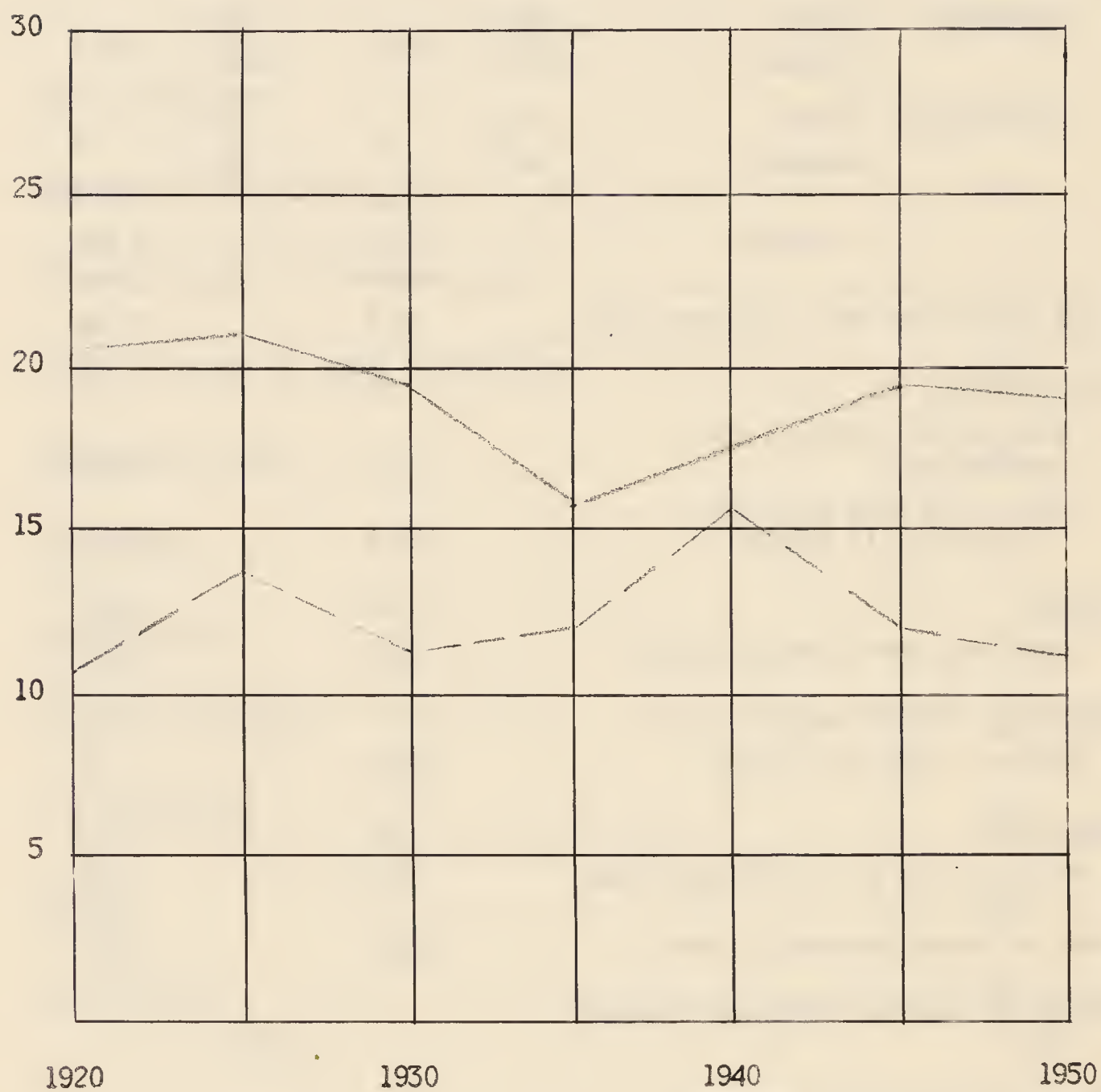
Rateable value at 1st April	£ 439,904	£ 436,825
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Product of a penny rate	£ 1,786.17396	£ 1,762.15838
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NOTE: * The population figure for 1949 and the rates calculated thereon are based on the civilian population only; figures quoted for 1950 are in respect of "Home Population" (i.e. including members of the Armed Forces stationed in Warrington).

NATURAL INCREASE IN POPULATION

1920 - 1950



LIVE BIRTHS

DEATHS

(Rates per 1,000 Population)

VITAL STATISTICS FOR WARRINGTON

FOR 1950

Compared with the average for the 126 county boroughs and great towns, the County of London, and England and Wales.

	Warrington	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	London Adminis- trative County	England and Wales
	Rates per 1,000 Home Population			
LIVE BIRTHS	18.4	17.6	17.8	15.8
STILL BIRTHS	23.3	0.45	0.36	22.6
DEATHS				
All causes	11.9	12.3	11.8	11.6
Tuberculosis	0.33	0.42	0.39	0.36
Whooping cough	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Pneumonia	0.45	0.49	0.48	0.46
Influenza	0.05	0.09	0.07	0.10
Acute poliomyelitis & polioencephalitis	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02
Bronchitis	1.44	No comparable statistics available		
Cancer	2.05			
	Rates per 1,000 Related Live Births			
DEATHS				
All causes under 1 year of age	38.9	33.8	26.3	29.8
Enteritis & diarrhoea under 2 years of age	4.77	2.2	1.0	1.9
	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births			
MATERNAL DEATHS				
All causes	0.66	figures not available		0.86

ERRATUM

Rates per 1,000 Home Population

Warrington

England &
Wales.

Still Births 0.44

0.37

Rates per 1,000 Total Births

Still Births 23.3

22.6

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF WARRINGTON

Cause of Death	Age group and sex												Totals: All age groups	
	0 - 1 year		1 - 5 years		5 - 15 years		15 - 45 years		45 - 65 years		65 years & over			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tuberculosis; respiratory ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	7	3	2	-	14	9
Tuberculosis; other forms ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	3	1
Syphilitic disease ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough ...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Meningococcal infections ...	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Acute poliomyelitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Measles ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infections & parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm; stomach ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	1	15	8	23	9
Malignant neoplasm; lung, bronchus	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	16	3	6	-	23	3
Malignant neoplasm; breast ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	6	-	10
Malignant neoplasm; uterus ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	6
Other malignant & Lymphatic neoplasm	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	14	12	39	21	55	34
Leukaemia; aleukaemia ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	4

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FREQUENCY

Out of 948 deaths occurring during the year 740 were attributable to the undermentioned principal causes:-

				Proportion of deaths %
(1)	Heart diseases	...	259	26.4
(2)	Cancer	...	163	17.2
(3)	Bronchitis	...	115	12.1
(4)	Vascular lesions of the nervous system	...	96	10.1
(5)	Circulatory diseases	...	44	4.6
(6)	Pneumonia	...	36	3.8
(7)	Tuberculosis	...	27	2.8

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS

The following deaths were not certified by a medical practitioner:-

Cause of death as given by Registrar	All ages	Under 1 yr.	1-5 years	5-15 years	15-25 years	25-65 years	65 & over
Heart diseases	3	-	1	-	-	-	2

ROAD DEATHS

Age groups	1950		Road deaths during 1949
	Warrington residents killed in Borough	Warrington residents killed out- side Borough	
Under 1 year	-	-	-
1 to 5 years	3	-	-
5 to 15 years	1	-	2
15 to 25 years	2	-	1
25 to 45 years	2	-	1
45 to 65 years	3	1	2
65 to 75 years	-	-	1
Over 75 years	-	-	2
TOTALS	11	1	9

VITAL STATISTICS

1931 - 1950

Year	Per 1,000 Population		Per 1,000 Live Births		Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births	
	Death Rate	Live Birth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Neo-Natal Death Rate	Still Birth Rate	Still Births and Infant Deaths
1931	13.4	18.5	100.4	45.1	53.6	148.6
1932	12.2	17.3	87.6	34.8	56.7	139.0
1933	12.4	16.0	73.1	46.2	51.1	117.5
1934	11.6	17.3	74.2	37.1	43.7	114.2
1935	12.0	16.6	64.9	41.0	44.8	105.8
1936	12.5	16.0	90.0	38.5	47.1	133.1
1937	12.5	17.1	82.4	42.3	44.7	123.3
1938	11.2	16.4	72.5	41.3	53.8	122.1
1939	11.2	16.5	53.4	24.0	47.2	97.8
1940	13.9	17.8	65.8	30.0	46.7	108.8
1941	12.6	18.4	87.1	34.3	46.3	128.4
1942	11.9	18.4	70.9	32.2	42.5	109.5
1943	12.3	19.8	76.4	30.5	35.9	109.2
1944	12.3	21.5	62.4	28.3	32.9	92.2
1945	12.0	19.4	73.1	32.6	30.9	101.7
1946	11.7	21.7	57.9	31.4	38.9	93.8
1947	11.8	22.7	85.8	29.5	37.1	119.2
1948	11.2	19.5	46.5	21.0	29.2	73.9
1949	13.4	19.0	80.7	32.0	34.8	113.0
1950	11.9	18.4	38.9	19.0	23.3	61.3

Still births and infant deaths in the five years from 1931 to 1935 totalled together 920. This means that in those five years we lost 920, who, if living to-day would be between the ages of 16 and 20 years.

The figure for the five years from 1946 to 1950 is 766.

I N F A N T D E A T H S (under 1 year)

1 9 5 0

Principal certified causes of death	Age at death									Total
	Under 24 hours	Days				Months				
		1 - 7	8 - 14	15 - 21	22 - 28	1 - 3	3 - 6	6 - 9	9 - 12	
Bronchial & other respiratory causes	-	1	-	-	-	3	2	-	4	10
Congenital abnormalities	-	4	-	-	3	1	-	3	-	11
Asphyxia and convulsions	3	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	7
Prematurity	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Gastro- enteritis	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	-	-	6
Atelectasis & Intracranial haemorrhage	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Lobar Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Meningitis & Encephalitis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	3
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Erythroblastosis Foetalis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Septicaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Post-operative causes	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Otitis media	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Marasmus	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	6	16	-	2	3	10	11	5	4	57

I N F A N T M O R T A L I T Y

The above table shows that 57 children died before reaching the age of one year. This is less than half the total number in 1949 and reduces the infant mortality rate from 80.7 to 38.93 per 1,000 live births. A very full investigation into the high rate of 1949 was published, but it cannot be said that we have removed the causes of that high rate. Some general causes operating in certain large towns seems to raise the rate regularly every alternate year, and this general cause seems most marked in Warrington.

The 1950 rate of 38.93 is the lowest ever recorded in Warrington, but is still above the rate for England and Wales which fell to 29.8 per 1,000 live births.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE

DISEASES - 1950

(Corrected Notifications)

Disease	Age Groups of Cases Notified									Total
	Under 1	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 9	10- 14	15- 24	25- 44	45- 64	65 & over	
Scarlet Fever	-	16	47	65	4	2	3	-	-	137
Whooping Cough	17	86	87	63	2	-	-	-	-	255
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Measles	67	391	476	315	7	3	1	-	-	1260
Pneumonia	8	4	2	6	1	3	8	17	3	52
Dysentery	-	3	2	10	7	2	2	1	1	28
Erysipelas	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	5	3	13
Meningitis	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

Tuberculosis notifications are given in a separate section of the report.

The above table of infectious diseases notifications shows an usually high incidence of measles, whooping cough and dysentery. The notifications of the more prevalent diseases over the past five years have been as shown in the table below:-

Year	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Dysentery	Puerperal Pyrexia
1946	427	158	73	-	26
1947	436	30	74	-	20
1948	656	97	71	1	20
1949	530	148	206	-	20
1950	1,260	255	137	28	9

These figures are comparable with the national figures and Warrington has not suffered any local outbreak which has not occurred nationally.

The rather high scarlet fever incidence in 1950 was due to a severe outbreak nationally in the winter of 1949-1950, and for the remainder of the year 1950 there was little of this disease in the area of this Authority.

Measles and whooping cough have shown a very high incidence for which no explanation can be offered. A few of the cases of whooping cough were so severe as to warrant hospitalisation.

The dysentery cases notified were entirely due to the Sonne type of organism. There were two outbreaks in mental wards of an institution, consisting of 13 cases in the first, and 7 cases in the second outbreak. One case occurred in a common lodging house and the remaining 7 were individual cases in their own homes, and no connection was established between them.

There was only one small outbreak of food poisoning attributable to staphylococcal toxin in a manufactured meat product. Three cases in the outbreak were notified, and a further five cases were discovered. The organisms were isolated from all persons engaged in the preparation and handling of the vehicle of infection, and after treatment they were found to be clear of the infecting organism.

VENEREAL DISEASES

Venereal diseases clinics all over the country are now required to inform the Medical Officer of Health of the number of patients from his area attending their clinics.

The following figures are therefore compiled from information received from a number of clinics, including those held in Warrington:-

No. of patients resident in Warrington and treated for the first time during the year:-

					1950	1949
Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	...	34	27
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	15	33
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	102	103

Information is not available in this form for any year before 1949.

SCABIES

The decline in cases of Scabies requiring treatment has continued, as is shown by the following table of cases treated at the Scabies Clinic during the past three years:-

				1950	1949	1948
Adults	...	...	...	1	18	44
School children	...	...	...	8	37	87
Under five years	...	...	...	4	3	19

TUBERCULOSIS

At the end of the year there were 359 notified cases of tuberculosis on the register kept under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930. This is 5 more than at the beginning of the year, there being an increase of 10 cases of respiratory tuberculosis and a decrease of 5 non-respiratory. The increase in the number of cases of respiratory tuberculosis is due mainly to a decrease of 10 in the number of deaths, partly offset by a decrease of 5 in the number of new cases.

The table and graph on pages 25 and 26 show that the number of new cases of respiratory tuberculosis averaged 1.13 per 1,000 population in the five years 1931 to 1935, 1.12 in the ten years from 1936 to 1945, and only 0.81 in the five years from 1946, in spite of the exceptionally heavy number of notifications in 1948.

The decline in the number of non-respiratory cases notified has been even more striking, the average for the last five years being only 0.11 per 1,000 population against a figure of 0.47 in 1931-35.

NEW CASES

The number of new cases recorded during the year was 61, 57 were formally notified and 4 were found on the death returns. Of these 61, 54 were respiratory tuberculosis.

An analysis of the 57 formal notifications is given in the table below:-

	Primary Notifications											Total
	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65	
Respiratory:-												
Males	-	-	-	-	3	2	7	6	8	6	-	32
Females	-	1	-	-	4	3	6	1	2	2	-	19
Non-respiratory:-												
Males	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Females	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	4
TOTALS	-	2	2	-	7	5	15	8	10	8	-	57

The source of the 57 primary notifications was as follows:-

Tuberculosis Officer	...	...	...	15
Private Practitioners	...	...	...	22
Warrington Infirmary	...	...	...	2
Warrington General Hospital	...	...	...	10
Other Hospitals	...	...	...	4
Military Authorities	...	...	...	4
				<hr/> 57 <hr/>

The remaining 4 cases which were found on the death returns had not previously been notified, and included 1 male adult and 2 female adults with respiratory tuberculosis and 1 male adult with non-respiratory tuberculosis.

DEATHS

According to records kept locally, 22 notified cases of respiratory tuberculosis died during the year, and 4 patients with non-respiratory tuberculosis also died.

The table of causes of death on page 20 gives the analysis by age and sex of those dying of respiratory and all other forms of tuberculosis.

The table and graph on pages 25 and 26 show that deaths from tuberculosis have also declined steadily during the past twenty years.

The death rate from respiratory tuberculosis in Warrington has declined at an even rate in each five yearly period from 0.88 per 1,000 in 1931-1935 down to approximately 0.54 in the present five yearly period, and the total deaths from all forms of tuberculosis from 1.04 to 0.6 in the same period.

It is noteworthy that deaths from tuberculosis have declined much more rapidly than the numbers of notifications. This shows that early diagnosis gives a greater chance of successful treatment. Therefore the fullest use should be made of methods of early diagnosis such as mass radiography.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY

A further Mass Radiography Survey was commenced in the town in the Autumn and was completed on the 15th January, 1951. A detailed report on the findings of this survey will be found on page 48.

SUMMARY

<u>RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS</u>					<u>-</u>	<u>NET INCREASE 10</u>
Cases on register at 1st January, 1950					...	298
<u>Added to register:-</u>						
New cases	...	...	...	...		54
Old cases restored		...	...	...		2
Transferred from other areas			...	...		<u>4</u>
						358
<u>Removed from register:-</u>						
Recovered	...	...	...	...		9
Died	...	...	...	...		24
Transferred to other areas			...	...		16
Others	...	...	...	...		<u>1</u>
						50
Cases on register at 31st December, 1950					...	<u>308</u>

<u>NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS</u>					<u>-</u>	<u>NET DECREASE 5</u>
Cases on register at 1st January, 1950					...	56
<u>Added to register:-</u>						
New cases	...	...	...	...		<u>7</u>
						63
<u>Removed from register:-</u>						
Recovered	...	...	...	...		5
Died	...	...	...	...		4
Transfers	...	...	...	...		<u>3</u>
						12
Cases on register at 31st December, 1950					...	<u>51</u>

At the end of the year the numbers of Warrington patients known to be receiving treatment in the various institutions were as follows:-

Institution	Respiratory				Non-respiratory			
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Hefferston Grange Sanatorium	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warrington General Hospital	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baguley Sanatorium	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aintree Hospital	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
Broadgreen Hospital	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leasowe	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2
Winwick Mental Hospital	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rainhill Mental Hospital	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brockhall Institution	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prestwick Military Hospital	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connaught Military Hospital	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R.A.F. Hospital, Wroughton	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	34	20	-	2	3	1	1	2

VISITS BY TUBERCULOSIS VISITOR

First visits	...	...	...	...	171
Subsequent visits	...	...	...	...	3,262
Special visits	...	...	...	...	53
No. of patients visited	...	...	...	...	285

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

	Respiratory				Non-respiratory				Grand Total
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Cases on register at 1.1.50	156	132	6	4	15	22	14	5	354
Inward transfers	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Old cases restored to the register	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Transferred from Children's Register	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
<u>NEW CASES</u>									
Formally notified	32	18	-	1	1	2	1	2	57
From other sources	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
<u>CASES REMOVED FROM REGISTER</u>									
Recovered	4	5	-	-	1	1	3	-	14
Died from tuberculosis	14	8	-	-	3	1	-	-	26
Died from other causes	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Transferred to other areas	9	7	-	-	-	2	1	-	19
Transferred to adults	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	7
Removed for other reasons	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
REMAINING ON REGISTER AT 31.12.50	171	133	2	2	13	20	11	7	359

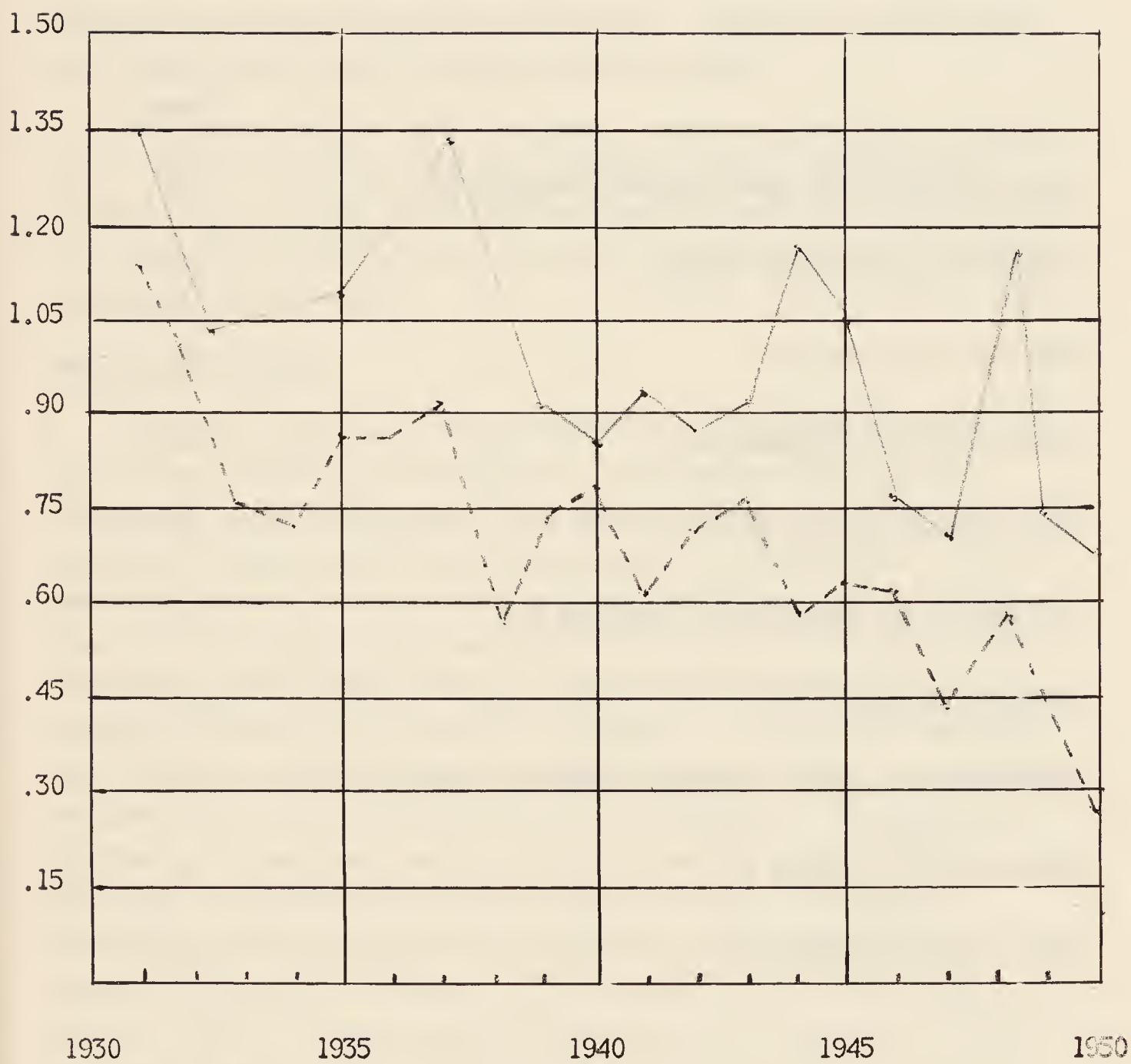
The Chest Physician reports difficulty in obtaining accommodation for advanced and chronic cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. These cases are unsuitable for sanatorium treatment, but require segregation to prevent the spread of infection. There is an urgent need for increased hospital bed provision for this type of case.

TUBERCULOSIS

INCIDENCE AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION

Year	T.B. Notifications		T.B. Death Rate		
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	All Forms
1931	1.35	0.54	1.12	0.17	1.29
1932	1.14	0.56	0.99	0.14	1.13
1933	1.02	0.45	0.76	0.22	0.98
1934	1.06	0.42	0.69	0.15	0.84
1935	1.10	0.39	0.86	0.09	0.95
1936	1.20	0.44	0.87	0.08	0.95
1937	1.30	0.29	0.91	0.04	0.95
1938	1.10	0.35	0.54	0.05	0.59
1939	0.91	0.18	0.72	0.08	0.80
1940	0.87	0.04	0.79	0.07	0.86
1941	0.94	0.19	0.62	0.07	0.69
1942	0.89	0.33	0.71	0.08	0.79
1943	0.92	0.34	0.76	0.15	0.91
1944	1.16	0.25	0.60	0.11	0.71
1945	1.05	0.25	0.64	0.08	0.72
1946	0.76	0.17	0.63	0.09	0.72
1947	0.69	0.10	0.44	0.09	0.53
1948	1.17	0.12	0.58	0.06	0.64
1949	0.75	0.09	0.43	0.04	0.47
1950	0.67	0.09	0.28	0.05	0.33

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS



RATE OF NOTIFICATION OF NEW CASES

DEATH RATE

(Rates per 1,000 Population)

SERVICES
UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH
SERVICE ACTS, 1946 - 49

					Page
CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN (Section 22)	...				29
REPORT OF SENIOR DENTAL OFFICER	...	...	...		34
MIDWIFERY (Section 23)	...	...	...	...	35
HEALTH VISITING (Section 24)	...	...	...	...	37
HOME NURSING (Section 25)	...	...	...	...	38
VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION (Section 26)		...	...		39
AMBULANCE (Section 27)	...	...	...	...	44
PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE (Section 28)					48
DOMESTIC HELP (Section 29)	...	...	...	...	50
MENTAL HEALTH (Section 51)	...	...	...	...	53

SECTION 22

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

So far as staff and building accommodation have permitted, the conduct of these services has continued to follow the outline laid down in the proposals submitted to the Minister of Health and approved by him. The medical staff consists of the Medical Officer of Health, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and two Assistant Medical Officers. The clinical work at the various clinics is carried out by the Deputy Medical Officer and the Assistant Medical Officers. No sub-division of duties into School Medical and Child Welfare work is made.

Throughout the year there has been a continuing shortage of Health Visiting staff and it is hoped that when the benefits of the Health Visitor training scheme are felt, there will be possible a closer system of co-operation and co-ordination between this service and the Midwifery and Domestic Help Service.

ANTE-NATAL SERVICES

Under the Local Health Authority there is one Ante-Natal Clinic at which three sessions are held weekly. The Medical Officer gives individual advice to the mother, but group teaching is virtually impossible owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the premises. All expectant mothers are encouraged to attend the clinic, and by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board the allocation of maternity beds in the Warrington General Hospital and Warrington Maternity Home is arranged, following attendance at this clinic. Priority for hospital confinements is given to cases of medical abnormality and to expectant mothers living under difficult social circumstances. The clinic is staffed by an Assistant Medical Officer of Health, the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives and by Municipal Midwives. The continued shortage of health visitors has not allowed of the attendance of a health visitor at the clinics. It is intended that, in the early part of 1951, a revised appointment system will be inaugurated and that one weekly session will be attended by a consultant from the Regional Hospital Board to carry out post-natal and certain consultant ante-natal work.

The details of attendances at the Local Health Authority ante-natal clinic during the year are as follows:-

Number of expectant mothers attending	...	1,600
Number who had not previously attended any clinic during current pregnancy	...	1,475
Total number of attendances made	...	3,287

These figures include a large number who attended once only and who are then booked for hospital confinement and referred to hospital ante-natal clinics, and also include patients from Lancashire and Cheshire County Councils.

Blood tests were carried out at laboratories under the control of the Minister of Health on 901 specimens - 889 being for Rhesus factor and Kahn tests, 7 for Wasserman and 5 for Aschweim Zondek tests.

POST NATAL ARRANGEMENTS

One post-natal session is held each week at the same time as an ante-natal clinic. Mothers who have been confined at home are encouraged to attend this clinic for a post-natal examination approximately six weeks after the confinement. During the year 115 women attended. The fact that an increasing number of mothers are now availing themselves of this service, provides a stimulus to continued propaganda on the part of the midwives, health visitors and medical staff, and it is hoped that when the conduct of this clinic is taken over by a consultant, the attendance figure will continue to rise.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

The midwife is expected to include the birth weight in a birth notification. Any infant weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less is considered to be premature in accordance with Ministry of Health definition.

The inquiry carried out during 1950 into infant deaths in 1949 showed that Warrington had a higher than average proportion of premature births. In 1949 there were 124 premature infants born in the town. The 1950 figure of 123 shows virtually no change in the rate (the number of births being almost identical), but the number born at home has risen from 24 to 30.

PREMATURE INFANTS BORN AT HOME TO WARRINGTON MOTHERS

Weight at Birth	Died in first 24 hours	Died on 2nd to 7th day	Died on 8th to 28th day	Survived 28 days	Total	Transferred to hospital	Grand Total
Under 3 lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
3 lbs. but under 4 lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
4 - $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	-	1	-	25	26	2	28
TOTALS	-	1	-	25	26	4	30

As the following table shows, 22 of the 123 premature infants born during 1950 died before reaching the age of one year. This means that nearly 18% of all premature infants died within a year. Only 2.3% of full-term babies died before reaching the age of one year. This clearly indicates the enormous additional risk incurred by the premature baby. Until this risk can be reduced by better ante-natal care, and especially by better use of ante-natal facilities, we cannot be complacent.

DEATHS OF PREMATURE INFANTS

Principal certified causes of death	Age at death									Total
	Under 24 hours	Days				Months				
		1- 7	8- 14	15- 21	22- 28	1- 3	3- 6	6- 9	9- 12	
Bronchial & other res- piratory causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Congenital abnormalities	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4
Asphyxia and Convulsions	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Prematurity	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Gastro- enteritis	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Atelectasis & Intracranial haemorrhage	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Erythroblastosis Foetalis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	3	12	-	1	2	-	2	-	2	22

MATERNAL DEATHS

One woman resident in Warrington died in childbirth in hospital. The notified cause was cardiac failure due to shock and severe haemorrhage.

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN

Arrangements for the care of this group - unmarried mothers and their children, are made principally through two voluntary organisations, the Home of the Good Samaritan and the Warrington Catholic Aid and Rescue Society. Payments on a standard scale are made for approved cases of unmarried expectant mothers admitted to other Mother and Baby Homes.

Eleven such cases were admitted to various homes under this scheme during 1950.

During the year it was discovered that the Authority was not being kept informed of the movement of the children of Warrington unmarried mothers. Medical Officers of other areas have readily co-operated to ensure that trace is not lost of these children.

Included in the figure of visits paid by the Health Visitors during 1950 are 79 visits to illegitimate children under one year, and 92 to those over one year old.

Priority in the allocation of nursery accommodation is given to the children of unmarried mothers engaged in industry.

INFANT WELFARE

One afternoon session per week is held in each of the five Infant Welfare Centres, and in addition, one morning session is held in the Bewsey Infant Welfare Centre each Wednesday.

Unfortunately, efforts so far made to procure suitable Infant Welfare Centre facilities for the increasing population of the Longford and Dallam estates have been unsuccessful.

The Infant Welfare Centre work is carried out by the Assistant Medical Officers and Health Visitors, assisted by Clinic Nurses, who at times of stress undertake the weighing of the babies. Voluntary workers also assist in the conduct of the clinics. Proprietary infant foods and certain vitamin preparations are sold at the clinics and a representative from the Ministry of Food also attends for the distribution of cod liver oil and the sale of orange juice.

Details of attendances at the Centres are as follows:-

Name of Centre	No. of sessions held per month	No. of children who attended during year	First attendances of children aged		Medical Consultations		Total attendances of children	
			Under 1 yr.	1 - 5 yrs.	Under 1 yr.	1 - 5 yrs.	Under 1 yr.	1 - 5 yrs.
Thewlis St.	4	204	115	16	409	73	1335	320
Bewsey	8	539	261	19	784	161	2977	506
Ashton Hall	4	645	355	16	1413	159	4088	551
Wash Lane	4	232	102	3	421	74	1547	425
Lindley Ave.	4	257	120	10	736	144	1707	427
TOTALS	24	1877	953	64	3763	611	11654	2229

DEFECTS REFERRED FOR TREATMENT

184 children examined at the Infant Welfare Centres by the Medical Officer were found to have defects requiring attention. Of this number 2 children were referred for more than one defect. The defects requiring attention were as follows:-

Dental	...	...	43	Skin Defects	...	...	5
Ear, Nose & Throat			6	Phimosis	...	...	34
Eyes	...	...	8	Hernia	...	...	10
Orthopaedic		...	50	Naevus	...	...	4
				Miscellaneous	...	...	26

DAY NURSERIES

There are four day nurseries operating within the borough under the control of the Local Health Authority.

There is still a waiting list of children requiring places, but this figure has been reduced considerably during the past few years. In the four nurseries combined there is a total of 205 places, 62 of the places being for use by children under two years of age.

DAY NURSERY STATISTICS

	Haryngton Avenue		Gough Avenue		Orford Lane		Richmond Avenue	
	Social	Other	Social	Other	Social	Other	Social	Other
Number of new applications for accommodation	24	64	22	97	29	93	18	83
Number of children admitted	15	33	13	66	15	32	13	56
Average daily attendances	41		43		39		40	

One private nursery has been registered during the year under the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

SENIOR DENTAL OFFICER'S REPORT

1950

Arrangements are extended to all expectant mothers to be dentally examined at the Ante-natal Clinic, and where necessary and desired, treatment is carried out at the General Hospital, where facilities including Radiographs are available. Dentures, if needed, can be supplied, mechanical work being carried out by technicians under contract for similar work for the School Health Service.

Treatment of children under five is carried out at the School Clinic in conjunction with the School Dental Service. It is to be regretted that the percentage number of these children needing treatment is increasing.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	356	204	125	106
Children under 5	245	223	223	223

	Ex-trac-tions	Anaesthe-tics		Fill-ings	Scale &c.	Silver Ni-trate treat-ment	Dress-ings	X-Rays	Dentures	
		Local	Gen'l						Full	Part
Expectant Mothers	214	90	6	30	36	-	6	1	4	2
Children under 5	286	-	195	3	-	3	4	-	-	-

SECTION 23

M I D W I F E R Y

MIDWIVES PRACTISING AT 31st DECEMBER, 1950

Midwives in hospitals vested in the Minister of Health	...	...	...	...	17
Midwives in private practice	...	...	...		3
Midwives employed by the Local Health Authority	...				6
Non-medical supervisor of midwives	...	...			1

During the year one midwife retired on reaching the age limit, and one resigned in order to take up an institutional post.

One municipal midwife was appointed and the Council provided her with a house on one of the new Corporation estates to enable her to serve that quarter of the town.

MATERNITY CASES ATTENDED

There were 645 domiciliary confinements reported and 1,283 institutional confinements during the year.

Midwives employed by the Authority attended 453 cases. Midwives in private practice attended 180, and hospital midwives attended 12 domiciliary cases.

The details are as follows:-

DOMICILIARY CONFINEMENTS

	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurse	Total
Municipal Midwives	270	183	453
Institutional Midwives	12	-	12
Independent Midwives	127	53	180
TOTALS	409	236	645

MEDICAL AID

Medical aid was summoned by midwives in 204 domiciliary cases, including 91 cases where the medical practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Acts. The Authority is liable for the payment of the practitioners' fees in the other 113 cases.

GAS AND AIR ANALGESIA

All the municipal midwives are qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board. The Authority possesses eight gas and air machines for use in domiciliary confinements.

357 mothers confined at home during the year had gas and air administered during labour. These were all cases attended by municipal midwives; none of the independent midwives possess gas and air machines.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Nine cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified, all being hospital cases. No case was reported in domiciliary practice.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Four cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year, two being in hospital confinements and two being in domiciliary confinements.

In no case was vision impaired.

MATERNITY OUTFITS

The Authority continues to supply maternity outfits free of charge, but the Minister of Health has made it clear that the free issue is limited to patients whose domiciliary confinement is to be attended by a midwife employed by the Authority or by a doctor booked to give maternity medical service under the National Health Service Acts.

The number of outfits issued during the year was 622.

VISITS PAID BY MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES

Visits paid by Supervisor to patients' homes	...	337
Visits paid by Supervisor to midwives' homes	...	75
Visits paid by midwives to patients' homes	...	8,252
Visits by patients to midwives' homes	... ..	860

VISITS DURING PUERPERIUM

Owing to the shortage of health visitors and the recent high infant mortality rates it was found that sufficiently frequent domiciliary visits to infants in the first month of life could not be paid by health visitors. It was therefore arranged that midwives should pay visits to cases delivered by them for one month after confinement to supervise the progress of the infant. This system has proved satisfactory and has the advantage of allowing the midwife to stress the importance of post-natal examination nearer to the time when such examination should be performed (six weeks).

MIDWIFERY TRAINING

Four municipal midwives are approved as district teachers for the Part II training of the Central Midwives Board Certificate.

The pupil midwives are attached to the Warrington General Hospital, which is an approved training school.

SECTION 24

HEALTH VISITING

STAFF

At 1st January, 1950 the staff consisted of:-

- 1 Superintendent health visitor
- 1 Full-time health visitor
- 4 Combined duties health visitors/school nurses
- 3 Clinic nurses.

RESIGNATIONS

From the commencement of the year the full-time health visitor was unable to be on duty, and in July retired owing to ill-health.

Two clinic nurses resigned during the year.

APPOINTMENTS

Between May and August three health visitors/school nurses were appointed.

One clinic nurse was appointed in October.

STAFF AT 31st DECEMBER, 1950

- 1 Superintendent health visitor
- 7 Combined duties health visitors/school nurses
- 2 Clinic nurses.

This shows a deficiency of two full-time health visitors and seven combined duties health visitors/school nurses on the basis of the proposed staff approved by the Minister of Health. Clinic nurses are not included in the proposals.

TRAINING OF HEALTH VISITORS

Two student health visitors were appointed under the Authority's scheme as approved by the Minister of Health. They commenced a full-time course of training at the College of Technology, Manchester, in September, 1950. It is expected that the students will complete the course and return to Warrington as qualified health visitors by June, 1951.

The training scheme is to be continued in 1951.

HEALTH VISITORS' DUTIES

The acute shortage of health visitors has made impossible the extension of the duties contemplated in the proposals. In fact, visits to infants and young children, on which the staff concentrated, could not be done as often as desirable.

Visits to boarded-out children have been discontinued since these are now the responsibility of the Children's Department.

POST CERTIFICATE COURSE

One health visitor attended a post-certificate Refresher course in Denmark, which was organised by the Women's Public Health Officers Association.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS

			First Visits	Other Visits	Total
Infants under one year	...		1,471	4,619	6,090
Children one to five years	...		42	8,511	8,553
Expectant mothers	...	...	206	44	250
Infant death enquiries	...	...	-	13	13
Still birth enquiries	...	...	-	1	1
Infectious diseases visits	...		-	1,349	1,349
Mental health	...	...	-	3	3
Visits to old people	...	...	8	3	11
After-care visits	...	...	17	7	24
Special visits	...	...	14	7	21
TOTALS	...	...	1,758	14,557	16,315

SECTION 25

H O M E N U R S I N G

The authority's duties under this section of the Act have continued to be carried out by the Warrington District Nursing Association, acting as an agent for the local health authority. To the Management Committee of the District Nursing Association have been nominated six representatives of the authority's Health Committee.

During the year negotiations have taken place with the District Nursing Association on the financial arrangements between the local health authority and the Association, and finally it was decided and agreed between both parties that the Local Health Authority should take over the Home Nursing Service completely. Proposals for this transfer were drawn up and towards the end of the year were submitted to the District Nursing Association for their comments and criticism.

The District Nursing Association staff at 31st December, 1950, consisted of:-

- 1 Superintendent
- 1 Deputy Superintendent
- 10 Full-time District nurses
- 1 Part-time District nurse

Details of the work done are shown in the table below:-

Number of cases under treatment 1st January, 1950	...	...	...	...	...	223
Number of new cases treated during year	...	...	...	...	...	1,440
Number of cases under treatment on 31st December, 1950	...	...	...	...	...	213

VISITS TO PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR

To general medical and surgical cases	...	...	...	...	44,831
To cases of pneumonia	...	...	...	...	393
To cases of tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	205
To post-natal cases	...	...	...	...	67
Casual visits	...	...	...	...	201
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	45,697

SECTION 26

V A C C I N A T I O N A N D I M M U N I S A T I O N

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Immunisation is carried out at the Infant Welfare Centres, and at schools, as well as by general practitioners by arrangement with the authority.

The table given on pages 42 and 43 gives an analysis by ages of the children immunised. This reveals a very serious falling-off in the number of infants immunised before they reach the age of five years. The total children under five now protected against diphtheria is only slightly less than at the end of 1949, but only 684 of this age have been immunised this year as against 903 in 1949.

IMMUNISATION

	Performed by		Total
	Local Health Authority	Private Practitioner	
Primary	700	147	847
Secondary	789	31	820

WHOOPIING COUGH INOCULATION

At the end of May, the Minister of Health approved the Authority's proposal to make arrangements for inoculation against whooping cough. A copy of the amending proposal is given in an appendix to this report. Inoculations are given in Infant Welfare Centres, and vaccine is supplied by the Authority to general practitioners who wish to carry out the inoculation themselves. In most cases whooping cough inoculation is now being given at the same time as diphtheria immunisation.

Up to the end of the year 162 inoculations have been completed. The following table gives details:-

PRIMARY INOCULATIONS

Year of birth	No. of children inoculated
1940	1
1941	1
1942	1
1943	-
1944	2
1945	3
1946	4
1947	7
1948	14
1949	105
1950	24
	<hr/>
TOTAL	162
	<hr/>
Performed by Local Health Authority	101
Performed by Private Practitioners	61
	<hr/>
TOTAL	162
	<hr/>

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Public anxiety has been caused on several occasions during the year by cases of smallpox occurring and creating the risk of an epidemic. Warrington has been fortunate in having neither cases nor direct contacts, but the public has not been stirred to the need for protection before the danger arises. Ships or aircraft can so easily import the infection that the disease could easily get out of hand in a population which is not vaccinated.

Vaccination can be performed with negligible risk of ill-health to a young child, but the risk is higher in adults who were not vaccinated in infancy. To leave vaccination until cases or contacts are suspected means increasing the risk of bad effects on those vaccinated. The Health Department or the general practitioners make arrangements to vaccinate anyone desiring it.

The numbers vaccinated in 1950 are given below:-

	Age at Date of Vaccination				
	Under 1 yr.	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 yrs. or over	Total
Number vaccinated	374	52	32	37	494
Number re-vaccinated	3	2	5	126	136

VACCINATIONS

	Performed by	
	Local Health Authority	Private Practitioners
Vaccinations	204	291
Re-vaccinations	64	72

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF

Year of Birth	Year of Primary Immunisation							
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
1950								
1949								
1948								
1947								15
1946							17	480
1945						2	476	84
1944					20	444	112	30
1943				112	675	178	30	17
1942			81	434	174	88	14	3
1941		29	829	154	166	35	23	218
1940	12	448	563	111	148	72	39	246
1939	183	132	301	83	109	86	16	139
1938	54	73	241	469	67	42	9	5
1937	30	52	376	224	49	13	2	-
1936	21	246	335	106	47	22	4	-
Born before 1936	493	768	900	744	189	50	7	-
Annual Total	793	1,748	3,626	2,437	1,644	1,032	749	1,237

IMMUNISATION

CHILDREN IMMUNISED IN AGE GROUPS

			Number of children in each age group immunised at any time up to 31st December, 1950		Number of children given reinforcing injection in 1950
1948	1949	1950			
			Totals in Age Groups	Age at 31st December, 1950	
		47	47	Under 1 year	-
	35	464	499	1 - 2 years	-
23	525	104	652	2 - 3 years	1
611	153	34	813	3 - 4 years	5
180	96	35	808	4 - 5 years	13
			2,819	TOTAL UNDER 5 YRS.	
44	94	39	739	5 - 6 years	94
50	81	69	806	6 - 7 years	122
72	26	19	1,129	7 - 8 years	31
151	3	2	950	8 - 9 years	12
136	4	-	1,594	9 - 10 years	5
109	3	14	1,765	10 - 11 years	167
72	2	15	1,138	11 - 12 years	271
56	5	5	1,026	12 - 13 years	91
36	5	-	787	13 - 14 years	-
13	6	-	800	14 - 15 years	2
			10,734	TOTAL 5 to 15 YRS.	
15	6	-	3,172	15 yrs. or over	6
				TOTAL	820
1,568	1,044	847	16,725	TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO COMPLETED A FULL COURSE OF IMMUNISATION SINCE 1940	

SECTION 27

A M B U L A N C E S E R V I C E

AREA

There has been no change during the year in the area served.

CALLS

It was hoped that the peak load on the ambulance service had been reached by the end of 1949, but 1950 has shown a further increase in the monthly maximum of calls and in the maximum monthly mileage. The monthly average was 1,055 calls and the monthly average distance was 7,242 miles. Graphs have been included to demonstrate the enormous increase in the demands on the service since the appointed day.

VEHICLES

By the end of 1950 the ambulance fleet had reached a standard which was probably far superior to anything it had known for a long period of years. The oldest vehicle was the 1939 saloon car used as a sitting case car, and for which a replacement was ordered before the year end. With the exception of this vehicle and one which was completely reconditioned in 1948, the fleet consisted of new vehicles delivered since the appointed day.

The fleet now comprises five ambulances and two sitting-case cars, and has reached the full number envisaged in the proposals approved by the Minister of Health.

The accompanying graph shows that we are now handling about four times as many calls per month as in early 1948, but that we have only seven vehicles against three at that time. We are thus dealing with nearly twice as many calls per vehicle.

MAINTENANCE

During the year the Corporation Transport Department took over the routine maintenance, inspection, and repair work for the ambulance service. The Transport Department has been very co-operative, and its services have enabled repair and maintenance to be carried out with less loss of running time than previously.

No major overhauls have been carried out during the year, most of the vehicles being in good condition.

GARAGE ACCOMMODATION

The last report emphasised the importance of early provision of improved garage accommodation. The Minister of Health has still not approved the Authority's proposal to acquire and convert brick built garages previously used for civil defence purposes. Consequently the fleet of vehicles has again spent a severe winter in the open air, and the deterioration in the body work of the vehicles is causing the Authority considerable anxiety in view of the rising cost of repairs and replacements.

PERSONNEL

Since the Spring the staff of driver/attendants has been at the maximum allowed by the approved proposals. By reducing to the barest minimum the numbers on duty at night and at weekends, it has been possible to provide fairly adequate staffing during the peak periods of the day, but it may be necessary before long to consider whether further increase in the numbers of staff is not necessary. The present numbers of patients can only be carried by allowing many calls to be answered by one driver/attendant without any other assistance. The large amount of service rendered to the agency areas of Lancashire and Cheshire is being provided without the employment of more staff than is authorised for the County Borough area alone, although about 30% of all calls originate in the agency areas.

The complexity of the agency arrangements demands more than ordinary supervision, which under present arrangements cannot satisfactorily be provided.

RAILWAY TRANSPORT

No cases have been carried by rail during the year.

OTHER SERVICES

During the year the ambulance service took over the regular transport from their homes to the Occupation Centre for Mental Defectives of children resident in Warrington. This has thrown an additional burden on the ambulance service, but has been a great convenience and has enabled us to save the travelling expenses of the children and of the adults who used to accompany them to and from the Centre.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

The most urgent need is for progress in the provision of satisfactory garage accommodation. Attention has been drawn to the possibility of requiring additional staff in the near future, but apart from any further substantial increase in calls the number of vehicles appears to be adequate.

AMBULANCE SERVICE - 1950

		No. of Journeys	No. of Patients Carried	No. of Emergency Calls	Distance Run: Miles
Warrington:	Ambulance	7,491	10,010	927	41,066
	Car	2,582	2,618	30	18,939
Lancashire:	Ambulance	845	843	129	7,864
	Car	305	300	7	3,554
Cheshire:	Ambulance	1,166	1,185	153	12,288
	Car	269	268	1	3,127
Others:	Ambulance	3	3	-	38
	Car	1	1	-	25
TOTALS:					
	Ambulance	9,505	12,041	1,209	61,256
	Car	3,157	3,187	38	25,645

MONTHLY SUMMARY

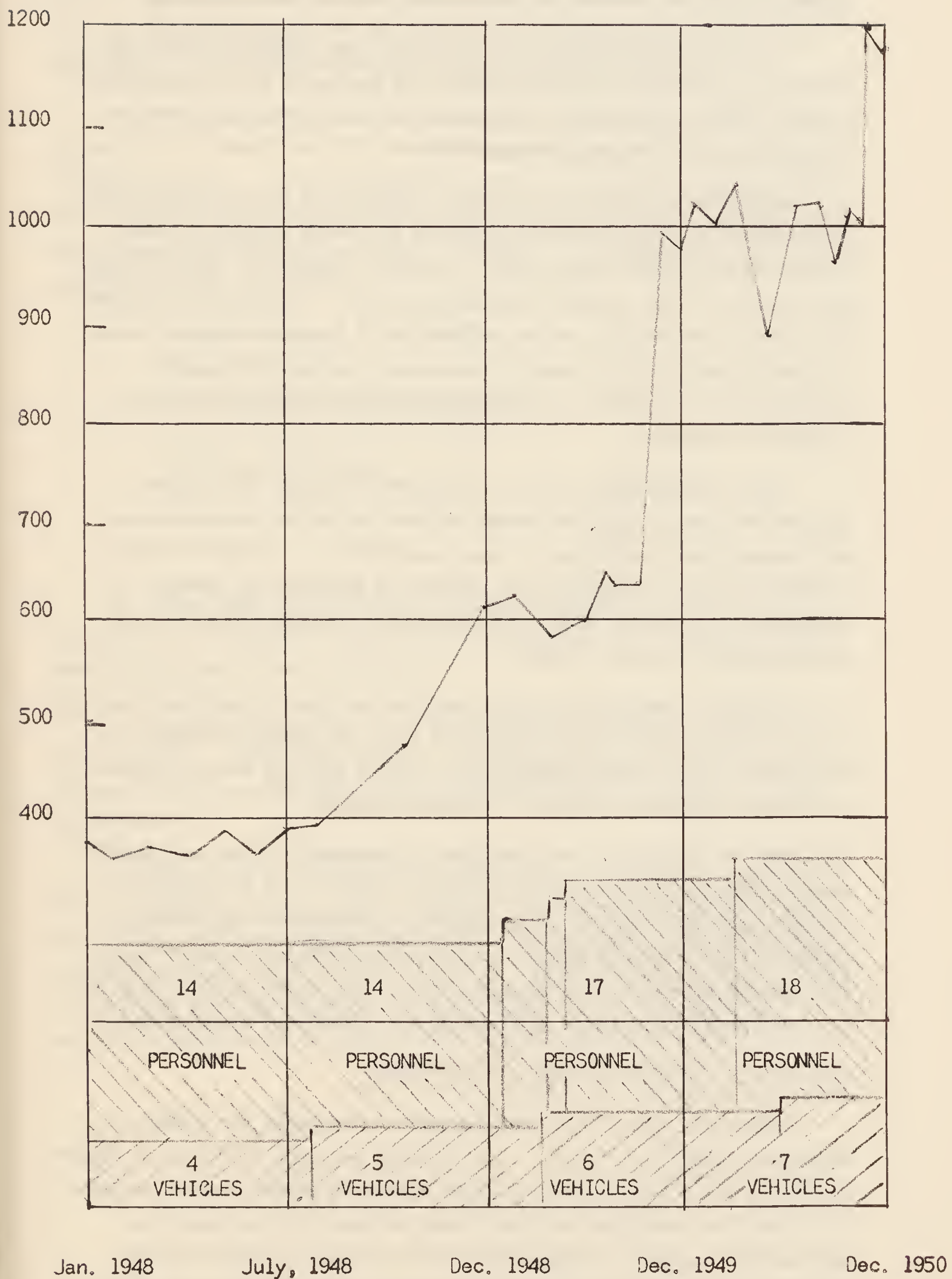
	No. of calls		No. of patients		No. of Emergencies Ambulance only	Distance	
	Ambulance	Car	Ambulance	Car		Ambulance	Car
January	787	252	816	251	102	4,790	1,792
February	799	217	824	215	78	5,073	1,863
March	918	197	937	201	92	5,760	1,844
April	695	197	720	196	97	4,586	1,947
May	766	259	1,007	261	79	4,689	2,558
June	845	234	1,174	232	100	5,439	2,410
July	710	371	1,057	420	93	4,564	2,922
August	670	298	865	298	109	4,121	2,336
September	777	268	1,166	268	125	4,744	2,028
October	730	288	1,077	283	102	5,218	2,093
November	875	325	1,219	317	113	6,633	2,091
December	933	251	1,179	245	119	5,639	1,761
TOTALS	9,505	3,157	12,041	3,187	1,209	61,256	25,645

Average Distance per call 6.9 miles
 Maximum Number of Calls per day 73
 Average Number of Calls per day 34.9

AMBULANCE SERVICE

January, 1948 to December, 1950

RELATIVE INCREASES IN CALLS, VEHICLES & PERSONNEL



NUMBER OF CALLS

SECTION 28

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER - CARE

During the year some progress was made in the development of this aspect of the service. The Tuberculosis After-Care Committee considered methods of operation and it is anticipated that in the near future it will be possible to develop the work of this Committee.

As close a co-operation as possible has been maintained with the Tuberculosis Hospital Services through the medium of the Tuberculosis Medical Officer who holds a joint appointment with the Local Health Authority and the Regional Hospital Board.

Systematic visiting of all known tuberculosis cases is proceeding satisfactorily, and all efforts are made for their welfare by close liaison between tuberculosis staff, sanitary inspectors, health nurses and officers of the National Assistance Board. The Housing Committee have given some priority in the allocation of houses in certain cases of tuberculosis, but in view of the extreme shortage of housing accommodation they have not been able to develop this aspect as far as might be desired.

A Mass Radiography Unit of the Regional Hospital Board again visited the town during the winter and carried out an examination of all persons who volunteered for such examination. The main efforts of the unit were concentrated on workers in industry and school children in the leaver group, but any person who wished to have such an examination was not refused.

In Health Education the main emphasis has been on personal teaching in the homes by the various members of the Local Authority staff. This work has been supplemented by the use of posters and by lectures to various societies and other interested bodies.

Much of the work of this section is dependent upon a well staffed health visiting service, and as has been indicated in the section dealing with that service, this Authority continues to be grossly understaffed in that direction. It will be difficult to carry out any serious extension of this work until it has been possible to build up a Health Visiting Staff approaching the authorised establishment.

PROVISION OF NURSING EQUIPMENT AND APPARATUS

During the year it has been possible to increase the number of articles available for loan. The articles provided by the Local Health Authority are only available to cases requiring them for short periods. It is not the intention that such items as wheel chairs should be provided for patients needing them for the rest of their lives, as arrangements for this type of case are made under the services of the Regional Hospital Board.

There was a big increase in the demand for articles on loan during this year, there being 235 articles of sick room equipment loaned to 159 patients in the year under review as compared with 70 articles loaned to 50 patients in 1949.

MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY

The Liverpool Regional Hospital Board carried out a Mass Miniature Radiography Survey from the 1st September, 1950 to the 15th January, 1951. The area covered was not exclusively that of the County Borough, but the Medical Director of the Unit has supplied me with details of the work done in relation to Warrington County Borough residents.

8,144 examinations were made, and out of these cases 7,521 were classified as normal, and 600 as abnormal, 23 cases not yet having been finally diagnosed. The abnormalities cover a large number of conditions, most of which require no treatment, but it also disclosed 215 cases which had at some time had a tuberculous infection. The classification of these cases was as follows:-

Active Primary	...	...	...	1
Inactive Primary	...	...	...	140
Active Post-Primary (unilateral)	...			4
Active Post-Primary (bilateral)	...			1
Inactive Post-Primary	...	...		69
				<hr/>
				215
				<hr/>

Of these cases the active ones require treatment, and have been referred to the Regional Hospital Board Services; the inactive cases have been placed under supervision.

A very important group is the inactive post-primary, in which there are 69 cases. These cases require supervision to ensure that no recurrence remains undetected, and arrangements have been made for this supervision.

The figures above indicate the importance of extensive and repeated mass radiography surveys, which are concerned mainly in diagnosing the early case, and thus preventing spread of infection and the development of advanced cases of tuberculosis, which, in many cases, prove incurable. It is hoped that the Regional Hospital Board will find it possible to carry out this survey annually and to examine even greater numbers.

I would like to record my appreciation of the co-operation of Dr. Black, Director of the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit, and of all his staff.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

During the year the Authority obtained Ministry sanction for the Chest Physician to carry out this procedure in prescribed conditions. In only one case was this vaccination carried out during the year, and the child was sent to another Authority for the necessary 6 weeks segregation.

SECTION 29

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

GENERAL SURVEY

Whilst it was proved in 1949 that there was a very real need in Warrington for the Domestic Help Service which was then extending weekly, it will be seen from the following report that the service was in even greater demand during the year under review, but that, on account of the number of Domestic Helps not being allowed to exceed 30, the allocation of help had, in many cases, to be reduced. This meant that all applications received in respect of maternity, and cases of acute sickness were met in full, and the less urgent cases amongst the chronic sick and aged category were, when necessary, reduced in the amount of help allocated to them. At the end of 1949 there were 24 Domestic Helps fully employed, and also a waiting list of 82 potential Helps. At the end of 1950 there were 26 full-time and 1 part-time Domestic Helps, and a waiting list of 50. In June, 1950, one of the busiest months of the year, the maximum number of 30 full-time Helps and 1 part-time worker was employed.

MEETINGS

The Organiser was invited, throughout the year, to address various meetings both within and without the County Borough of Warrington, which included the Business and Professional Women's Clubs, and several Co-operative Guilds. It was gratifying to see the interest shown in the Domestic Help Service. Many needy cases were helped and further applications received from those wishing to offer their services.

Two Staff Meetings for Domestic Helps were held throughout the year, and a social gathering at Christmas also enabled them to meet one another "off duty".

The Helps continue to attend the office weekly, so far as is possible, to discuss with the Organiser any problems which arise in the course of their duties.

ORGANISATION

Visits are paid to the householders monthly, and a close scrutiny is maintained on the work performed by the Helps, ascertaining at the same time whether or not the need still exists for the services of a Domestic Help.

ASSESSMENT

As a result of experience gained in working the scale of assessment, certain modifications have had to be introduced, which now appear to meet most queries that could arise in this connection.

The financial position of each "long-term" patient is reviewed half-yearly.

STATISTICS

	Total cases dealt with during year	Total visits	Cases on Books at 31st December, 1950	
			Paid	Free
Sick and Aged	167	8,968	19	103
Tuberculosis	6	244	5	1
Acute Illness	46	1,362	10	3
Mothers with young children	15	769	6	1
Maternity	34	414	1	-
TOTALS	268	11,757	41	108

This shows an increase of 95 cases on the previous year, and an increase of 6,212 visits paid.

The schedule below shows the number of monthly visits paid:-

Month	Sick and Aged	Tuberculosis	Acute Illness	Mothers with young children	Maternity	Grand Total
January	546	2	70	55	104	777
February	626	2	80	61	61	830
March	685	4	102	81	70	942
April	834	5	134	91	20	1,084
May	767	5	139	72	31	1,014
June	959	5	172	94	25	1,255
July	766	5	132	74	41	1,018
August	890	5	124	71	-	1,090
September	727	5	113	51	6	902
October	914	6	112	49	40	1,121
November	730	6	101	34	5	876
December	712	6	83	36	11	848

Domestic Helps employed at 31st December, 1950	...	26
Applications received from Potential Domestic Helps during 1950	... ..	153
Potential Domestic Helps on register at 31st December, 1950	... ..	50

Many applications were rejected as unsuitable and some applications were subsequently withdrawn.

Visits by Organiser & Visitor during 1950:-

Domestic Helps & Potential Domestic Helps	... ..	99
Patients	... ..	2,084

OBSERVATIONS

It will be seen from this report that only 34 maternity cases have had the services of Domestic Helps during 1950, and yet 41 cases were attended the previous year. Posters have been displayed in the antenatal clinic, drawing attention to this service, but it is felt that many expectant mothers are either still unaware of the existence of the Domestic Help Service, or else regard it as an "expensive" service.

SECTION 51

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

During the year efforts have been made to appoint staff as indicated in the Authority's proposals, but no success can be recorded, and it is still necessary to operate the service with only the two Authorised Officers/Mental Health Visitors. One of these Officers was sent to a short course for Authorised Officers at Sheffield University, but it has not yet been possible to send the second officer upon a suitable course. This difficulty in providing adequate training for the officers of the service already appointed also retards the development of the service. It was envisaged that Health Visitors would assist in Mental Health visiting, but due to the shortage of these nurses, it has been necessary to concentrate the small number available upon work with mothers and young children.

One relief authorised officer to act only in special emergency was appointed during the year from the office staff. The senior clerk was so designated and given basic instruction, so that he might act in the absence of both whole-time mental officers.

The Mental Health Sub-Committee was unchanged during the year and has met monthly.

As previously, no duties have been delegated to voluntary organisations.

SUMMARY OF PATIENTS DEALT WITH UNDER THE MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913 to 1938

PERSONS FOUND SUBJECT TO BE DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR 1950

	Males	Females	Total
Cases notified to Mental Health Service by Local Education Authority under Education Act, 1944 (Section 57/3) ...	8	3	11
Cases notified to Mental Health Service by Local Education Authority under Education Act, 1944 (Section 57/5) on leaving special school ...	-	1	1
Cases notified to Mental Health Service by Local Education Authority under Education Act, 1944 (Section 57/5) on leaving ordinary school ...	-	1	1
Section 2 (1a) Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-38	-	1	1
TOTALS	8	6	14

DISPOSAL OF CASES ASCERTAINED AND REPORTED DURING 1950

	Males	Females	Total
Admitted to "Place of Safety" - Section 15	1	2	3
Placed under Statutory Supervision ...	7	4	11
TOTALS	8	6	14

CASES AWAITING VACANCY IN MENTAL DEFICIENCY HOSPITALS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1950

	Males	Females	Total
For whom representation has been made to the Local Health Authority by parent or Guardian	6	3	9
In "Place of Safety" under Section 15 ...	2	3	5
TOTALS	8	6	14

DISPOSAL OF CASES

	Males	Females	Total
Admitted to Mental Deficiency Hospitals on petition by D.A.O. - Section 6 ...	-	1	1
Admitted to "Place of Safety" - Section 15	1	2	3
TOTALS	1	3	4
Discharged by Board of Control after period of licence	1	-	1
Supervision cancelled by resolution of Committee:			
Cases no longer in need of supervision:-			
Voluntary	6	5	11
Statutory	-	1	1
TOTALS	7	6	13

Of the above cases, one female (voluntary) and one male (voluntary) are now married.

One female (statutory) is now married, and has given birth to one child since marriage.

	Males	Females	Total
Transferred from Brockhall Institution to Eaves Lane Hospital, Chorley ...	-	1	1

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEFECTIVES IN HOSPITAL

				Males	Females	Total
Brockhall Hospital	...	...	...	16	12	28
Calderstones Hospital	...	...	...	4	11	15
Newchurch Hospital	...	...	...	-	9	9
Greaves Hall Hospital	...	...	...	3	-	3
Royal Albert Hospital	...	...	...	1	1	2
Ashton House Hospital	...	...	...	-	3	3
Lisieux Hall Hospital	...	...	...	2	-	2
Rampton State Hospital	...	...	...	1	-	1
Moss Side State Hospital	...	...	...	1	-	1
Eaves Lane Hospital	...	...	...	-	1	1
Whitecross Homes (Place of Safety)	...	...	...	2	2	4
TOTALS	...	...	...	30	39	69

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEFECTIVES ON LICENCE

From Brockhall	...	...	...	2	2	4
From Calderstones	...	...	...	1	-	1
TOTALS	...	...	...	3	2	5

UNDER STATUTORY SUPERVISION

Under 16 years	...	...	...	16	9	25
Over 16 years	12	7	19
TOTALS	28	16	44

UNDER VOLUNTARY SUPERVISION

All over 16 years	9	15	24
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GUARDIANSHIP - Nil

ADMISSIONS

SUBSEQUENT ACTION

	M	F	T		M	F	T
<u>Section 21</u>				<u>Section 21 (a)</u>			
To Winwick ...	8	9	17	To Winwick:-			
" Sefton General	-	1	1	Section 16 ...	1	1	2
				Discharged ...	1	-	1
TOTALS ...	8	10	18	Section 1 M.T.A.	3	5	8
				TOTALS ...	5	6	11
				<u>From Order:-</u>			
				To Winwick - Sec.16	2	-	2
				" Rainhill " "	-	1	1
				" Winwick - Sec. 1			
				M.T.A.	1	3	4
	M	F	T	TOTALS ...	3	4	7
TOTALS ...	24	26	50				

LUNACY ACTS

PATIENTS ADMITTED TO MENTAL HOSPITALS

				Males	Females	Total
<u>To Winwick - Under Section 16</u>						
From Section 20 ...	...	...	...	2	-	2
From Section 21 ...	...	...	...	2	-	2
From Section 21 (a)		...	...	5	6	11
Direct ...	...	...	...	3	5	8
<u>To Rainhill</u>						
From Section 20 ...	...	...	...	-	1	1
From Section 21 ...	...	...	...	-	1	1
<u>To Friern Hospital, London</u>						
From Section 20 ...	...	...	...	-	1	1
TOTALS ...	...	...	...	12	14	26

MENTAL TREATMENT ACTS

						Males	Females	Total
<u>To Winwick:-</u>								
From Section 20	...	...	...	...	...	-	6	6
From Section 21	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
From Section 21 (a)	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	17
Direct	...	...	...	...	...	27	35	62
<u>To Rainhill:-</u>								
Direct	...	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
TOTALS	...	...	...	...	...	39	51	90
TOTAL ADMITTED	...	...	...	...	...	51	65	116

GRAND TOTAL OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1950

						Males	Females	Total
<u>To Designated Hospitals:-</u>								
Under Section 20	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	32
Under Section 21	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	18
<u>To Mental Hospitals:-</u>								
Under Section 16 - Direct	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
Under Section 1 - M.T.A. - Direct	...	...	...	...	...	28	35	63
TOTALS	...	...	...	...	...	55	66	121

LUNACY ACTS

						Males	Females	Total
<u>Transfers under Sections 64/67:-</u>								
From Lancaster Mental Hospital to Winwick						-	1	1
" Whittingham Mental Hospital to Winwick						-	1	1
" Whitecross Homes to Winwick	...	...				-	1	1
TOTALS	...	...	...	...	...	-	3	3
<u>Discharges from Mental Hospitals:-</u>								
From Winwick - Section 16	...	...	...			3	5	8
" Rainhill - Section 16	...	...	...			-	1	1
" Whiston - Section 16	...	...	...			-	1	1
TOTALS	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	10
<u>Deaths:-</u>								
Winwick - Section 16	...	...	...			6	13	19
Rainhill - Section 16	...	...	...			-	2	2
Whitecross Homes - Section 16	...	...	...			-	2	2
TOTALS	...	...	...	...	...	6	17	23

MENTAL TREATMENT ACTS

Males Females Total

Discharges:-

From Winwick - Section 1	...	...	34	50	84
From Upton - Section 1	...	...	-	1	1
TOTALS	...	...	34	51	85

Deaths:-

Winwick - Section 1	1	1	2
---------------------	-----	-----	---	---	---

3 Male patients were discharged following a period of one month's trial.

1 Female patient was given one month's trial but had to be returned to hospital after 7 days.

1 Male and 1 Female were certified after a period of voluntary treatment.

85 patients visited for purposes of after-care.

Number of Warrington patients still receiving treatment in mental hospitals on 31st December, 1950 under Section 16, Lunacy Act, 1890:-

			Males	Females	Total
Winwick Hospital	...	...	82	61	143
Rainhill Hospital	...	...	10	27	37
Whitecross Homes	...	...	12	20	32
Lancaster	...	...	5	2	7
Whittingham	...	...	1	5	6
Prestwich	...	...	3	3	6
Friern Hospital, London	...	...	-	1	1
TOTALS	...	...	113	119	232

Number of patients still receiving treatment in mental hospitals on 31st December, 1950, under Section 1, Mental Treatment Act:-

			Males	Females	Total
Winwick Hospital	...	...	27	20	47
Rainhill Hospital	...	...	1	1	2
TOTALS	...	...	28	21	49

Of these, a number were found accommodation in the General Hospital or the Whitecross Homes, and in other cases they were referred to the Consultant Psychiatrist. A large proportion of these cases were over 70 years of age.

Close co-operation has been maintained between the Regional Psychiatrist and the Authorised Officers, but shortage of staff has made it difficult to expand the prevention and after-care aspects of the service, and thus to implement the intention of that section of the National Health Service Act. These aspects call for the expenditure of much time in dealing with each case, and it is impossible for the two officers at present employed to undertake the additional work involved in expansion. It is to be hoped that more workers in the Mental Health field may soon be available.

At some periods of the year difficulty was experienced in securing vacancies for female patients under Sections 20 and 21 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, but as a result of the intervention of the Regional Hospital Board, these problems have been largely overcome. At all times Wirrick Hospital have accorded to us the fullest co-operation, and such difficulties in admission as arose were in no way the fault of that hospital. I wish to acknowledge the help, so freely given at all times, of the Medical Superintendent and his staff.

OCCUPATION CENTRE

In the first half of the year the Occupation Centre maintained steady progress in providing training for mental defectives. The emphasis has been placed continuously on providing training as distinct from merely minding the patients. In the middle of the year the trained assistant supervisor resigned on taking up another appointment and an unqualified and inexperienced assistant was appointed in her place. It was therefore considered desirable to reduce the number attending the centre and the 20 children from Whitecross Homes ceased to attend. As a result, at the beginning of the year 53 patients were on the register, but at the end of the year there were only 29. Of these 8 cases came from Cheshire and 4 from Lancashire, the remaining 17 being Warrington residents.

The scheme for home teaching was continued on a small scale with a break mid-year due to shortage of staff, but as the newly appointed assistant gained experience it was possible to resume the service.

A N N U A L
R E P O R T O F T H E
C H I E F S A N I T A R Y I N S P E C T O R

	Page
1. GENERAL 	62
2. FACTORIES 	65
3. HOUSING CONDITIONS 	67
4. RODENT CONTROL AND DISINFESTATION 	69
5. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION 	72
6. SANITARY INSPECTION AND DETAIL OF IMPROVEMENT 	81
7. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD 	85
8. INSPECTION OF MEAT 	95
9. CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, ETC. 	103
10. SHOPS ACT ADMINISTRATION 	104
11. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS 	105

A N N U A L R E P O R T O F
C H I E F S A N I T A R Y I N S P E C T O R

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

P A R T 1 - G E N E R A L

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply for the area is derived from deep wells at Winwick and Houghton Green, boreholes at Newton Hollow, Frodsham, Cheshire, all of which are owned and controlled by the County Borough Council: a supply is also obtained from Lake Vyrnwy.

- (1) The supply of the area and its several parts has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.
- (2) There is no significant plumbo-solvent action.
- (3) The well and borehole supplies are chlorinated. Treatment is afforded to the trunk main supply from Lake Vyrnwy by the Liverpool Authorities.
- (4) The whole of the built up area of the Borough has a piped supply to each house and no stand pipe supplies exist. Premises not connected comprise three occupied buildings on outskirts of area a considerable distance from main supply. These are supplied from wells.

(a) Direct to houses 22,171 Population 80,000

An additional service reservoir with a capacity of 6 million gallons is in process of construction at High Warren, Appleton.

During the year sanitary inspectors submitted 5 samples of town's water for chemical and bacteriological examination, all of which were satisfactory.

Poor supplies in respect of 24 dwellings were also investigated and following action under Sec. 138 Public Health Act, 1936 as amended by Sec. 30 Water Act, 1945 larger service pipes were installed by the Water Department.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

Work continues on the Sankey Valley Joint Sewerage scheme and with the provision of the necessary pumping stations and sewage disposal works.

Sanitary Inspectors made 1,837 inspections in respect of drainage defects and reconstructions during the year. Eight hundred and seventy five defects in connection with eavesgutters, downspouting, sinks and drainage were remedied in response to action by the department.

The conversion of pail closets to the water carriage system under the compulsory powers of Sec. 47 Public Health Act, 1936 administered by the Borough Engineer, and conversions arranged by owners of property through their own contractors, has continued during the year and the following numbers have been dealt with:-

(1) Under compulsory orders (Sec. 47)	...	695
(2) Voluntarily by Owners	...	318
		<hr/>
TOTAL	...	1,013
		<hr/>

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

Informal action only was necessary to ensure the removal of two caravans on unlicenced sites within the Borough.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

Two registered common lodging houses within the Borough provide accommodation for approximately 130 males and for the most part have been fully occupied.

Twelve visits were made to these premises during the year.

Proceedings were taken under the provisions of Sections 236 and 238 Public Health Act, 1936 against the occupiers of a dwelling for receiving lodgers without being registered as the keeper, and for using premises as a common lodging house which were unsuitable for the purpose. The magistrates convicted and inflicted a fine (See Details of Proceedings, Page 105) The occupation of the house has since changed.

FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACTS

Three samples were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year, each of which proved satisfactory.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 - 1928

One formal and one informal sample were submitted for analysis. The formal sample was reported genuine. The informal sample, a sample of upholstery filling sold under the name of "Grey Millpuff", was found to have a chlorine content 65 parts in excess of the prescribed standard but could not be certified as coming within the definition of rag flock.

CINEMAS AND THEATRES

The eleven cinemas and one theatre in the town have been regularly examined, and their condition as to repair, redecoration, adequacy of sanitary accommodation, lighting and ventilation, and general cleanliness, are the subject of report annually to the Watch Committee prior to renewal of licence under the powers of the Cinematograph Act, 1909 and the Theatre Act, 1843. The sanitary inspectors are appointed authorised officers for the purposes of Section 4 of the Cinematograph Act, 1909.

During the year improvements were effected at three cinemas. (See Details of Sanitary Improvements, Page 84). Adverse reports were submitted in respect of five premises and work is proceeding on the improvements required.

Inspectors made twenty five inspections during the year.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACTS

A total of 95 persons and firms were registered during the year as listed sellers of Part II poisons. All listed sellers have been visited during the year by the Inspector of the Pharmaceutical Society (Miss J.Y. Stephenson).

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Sanitary Inspectors made 145 visits of enquiry in respect of 142 cases of notifiable infectious disease and food poisoning. Thirty five visits were made to smallpox contacts associated with outbreaks elsewhere in the country.

PART 2 - FACTORIES

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1948PART 11. INSPECTIONS

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers prose- cuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be en- forced by local authorities	36	2	-	-
(11) Factories not included in (1) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the local authority	371	124	18	-
(111) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the local authority (excepting out-workers premises)	1	1	-	-
TOTALS	408	127	18	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Re-medied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	-	-	2	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	7	6	-	4	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	29	29	-	8	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	1	-	1	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	37	36	-	15	-

Twenty outworkers' premises were examined during the year occupied in connection with the making of wearing apparel.

NUISANCE AND HOUSING DEFECTS

A total of 1,390 complaints were received at the Department during the year concerning the following matters:-

House disrepair and dampness	...	...	782
Storage of refuse	...	...	9
Closets	...	...	62
Drainage and sewers	...	...	310
Accumulations	...	...	4
Vermin and insects	...	...	96
Animals	...	...	3
Smoke nuisances	...	...	18
Fumes and smells	...	...	22
Paving	...	...	3
Noise	...	...	3
Water supply	...	...	4
Unwholesome dwellings	...	...	30
Overcrowding	...	...	15
Miscellaneous matters	...	...	24

To secure the abatement of nuisance and the remedy of disrepair 2,042 informal and 973 statutory notices were served, and 1,460 informal notices and 667 statutory notices were complied with. In 36 instances applications were made to the Court for Abatement Orders. (See Details of Proceedings, Page 105)

Forty six formal notices were served for repair under the provisions of Section 9 of the Housing Act and six formal notices were complied with during the year.

Eight houses were demolished during the year under the provisions of Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, and the tenants rehoused.

No application for certificates of unfitness under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts was made during the year. One certificate was withdrawn, the necessary work having been carried out.

SUMMARY OF HOUSING CONDITIONS

No inspections of dwelling houses for slum clearance were made during the year.

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:-

1.	(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,249
		(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	5,120
	(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	46
		(b)	Number of inspections and reinspections made for the purpose	147
	(3)		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	-
	(4)		Number of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	46
2.	Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:			
			Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	528
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year:			
	(A)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:		
		(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	46
		(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
		(a)	by owners	6
		(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners	-
	(B)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:		
		(1)	Number of dwellings in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	596
		(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
		(a)	by owners	350
		(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners	14
	(C)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:		
		(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	-

HOUSING (NEW HOUSES)

The number of new houses erected during the year 1950:

Total including numbers given separately under (b) -

(1)	by the Local Authority	...	...	...	271
(11)	by other Local Authorities	...	...	...	-
(111)	by other bodies and persons:				
	(a) Private enterprise	...	...	...	41
	(b) Ministry of Works (temporary bungalows)				-
(b)	With State assistance under the Housing Acts:-				
(1)	by the Local Authority	...	...	...	271
(11)	by other bodies or persons	...	...	...	-

PART 4 - RODENT CONTROL AND DISINFESTATION

NEW LEGISLATION

On the 31st March, 1950, the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 came into operation as the principal legislation governing the powers and duties of local authorities to deal with infestations of rats and mice. The Act also provides for action of a joint nature between private firms, the local authority and the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries where the presence of rats, mice, insects or mites exist in such numbers as to involve an immediate or potential risk of loss or damage to food.

ADMINISTRATION

From May, 1950, the responsibilities of the local authority, previously delegated to the Highways and Sewerage Committee and controlled by the Borough Surveyor, were transferred to the Related Health Services Committee under the control of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. All the sanitary inspectors are appointed authorised officers for the purposes of Part I of the Act, and for the time being one rodent operator is employed.

TREATMENT

The following statistics for the period March to December, 1950 showing the extent of infestation in buildings exclusive of sewers has been submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

1. PREVALENCE OF RATS AND MICE

Type of Property	Number of properties in Local Authority's Area				Analysis of Column (iv)		
	Total (i)	in which infestation was			Number infested by		
		Notified by Occupier (ii)	Otherwise discovered (iii)	Recorded Total of (ii) & (iii) (iv)	Rats		Mice only (vii)
					Major (v)	Minor (vi)	
Local Authority's Property	74	3	-	3	-	3	2
Dwelling House	22171	56	2	58	-	58	10
Business Premises	2109	13	2	15	1	14	-
Agricultural Property	35	—	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	24389	72	4	76	1	75	12

2. MEASURES OF CONTROL BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Type of Property	No. of properties inspected	No. of inspections made	No. of notices served under Section 4		No. of treatments carried out				Block treatments of properties in different occupancies under Sect. 6 (1) or by informal arrangement		
					By arrangement with occupier		Under Section 5 (1)				
			Treatments	Works	Rats	Mice only	Rats	Mice only	No. of Blocks	Surface	Associated Sewers
Local Authority's Property	39	847	-	-	182	3	-	-	-	-	
Dwelling House	111	214	-	-	94	10	-	-	-	-	
Business Premises	33	262	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	
Agricultural Property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTALS	183	1,323	-	-	336	13	-	-	-	-	

A twice yearly treatment of sewers was carried out during the year, some 150 manholes being treated on each occasion, with takes of 34 and 53 respectively. The estimated kill of rats during the second sewer treatment gives a figure of 882 rats.

INSECT PESTS

The following tables show the type of verminous premises treated and the form of infestation dealt with.

Type of Infestation	Type of Premises						Total types
	Corpn. Houses	Private Dwellings	Institutions	Business Premises	Schools, Clinics, Nurseries	Tips	
Bugs ...	11	27	-	-	-	-	38
Fleas ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cockroaches	7	20	1	1	-	-	29
Ants ...	4	30	-	-	1	-	35
Flies ...	-	-	2	-	1	-	3
Miscellaneous	2	4	-	-	2	-	8
TOTALS	24	82	3	1	4	-	114

All infestations yielded to treatment with Gammexane or D.D.T. in powder or liquid form, and/or proprietary materials containing such ingredients.

PART 5 - ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The collection of data on the extent to which atmospheric pollution is experienced in and also contributed to by Warrington has now been in operation for a period just exceeding one year. The information in the tables and graphs which follow presents a factual picture disclosed by readings of the apparatus installed; but the conclusions which may be drawn at this stage should be tempered with reserve, because diverse meteorological conditions and other variables make it desirable for a period of five years of observations to be taken before a true picture can be presented.

The apparatus consists of:-

- (a) Four deposit gauges installed at Bank Park, Orford Park, the Cemetery and Dallam Farm. (Tables A1, A2, Graph A2)
- (b) Seven lead peroxide gauges installed at Bank Park, Orford Park, Cemetery, Dallam Farm, St.Elphin's Park, Bewsey Schools, and Victoria Park. (Table B, Graph B)
- (c) One smoke filter and volumetric SO₂ recorder at the Health Department.

The deposit gauges collect the entire material deposited in one month made up of soluble impurities (recorded as dissolved matter) e.g. sulphur as sulphites and sulphates, chlorine, lime etc., and insoluble impurities (recorded as undissolved matter) such as tar and ash.

Weather conditions, particularly rainfall, affect the amount of material received by the deposit gauges, e.g. -

Average deposit for January, 1950	= 17.6 tons/sq.m.
	Rainfall 1.03 inches
Average deposit for February, 1950	= 28.58 tons/sq.m.
	Rainfall 4.54 inches

This relationship is clearly shown on the graph for Deposit Gauges (Table A2) although May, June, July and August results do not follow this trend. In these months it is assumed that fewer domestic fires were burning, consequently although rainfall increased less matter was available for washing out of the air. The relationship is, however, resumed in September, October and November results.

Bank Park gauge (Graph Table A2) records the heaviest deposit and this may be some indication of the extent of pollution contributed by the Bank Quay railway and shunting yards.

The lead peroxide gauges act as an indicator of the amount of sulphur dioxide in the air through its reaction with a measured amount of lead peroxide with which it combines to form lead sulphate. This instrument is protected from rain in a louvred box.

The graph (Table B) shows clearly that the amount of SO₂ in the air follows a definite seasonal cycle, being higher in the winter months and lower in the summer months. This tendency, in the absence of specific industrial emissions, is an indictment of the obsolete type of domestic coal burning firegrate, of which many exist in Warrington.

Reliable Sulphur Dioxide comparisons with other towns are not available, owing to the absence of an average factor reconciling conditions in urban, industrial, rural and coast regions. This point is, however, being investigated by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and it may be possible in a future report to indicate whether Warrington's figures in this respect are above or below average.

It may not be out of place here to refer to the now well established fact that more than half of the total atmospheric pollution arising from solid fuel burning apparatus is caused by the domestic fire grate, and reference has already been made to the existence in Warrington of large numbers of obsolete types. Local authorities in building new houses are now required to instal solid fuel burning apparatus taken from lists of such appliances approved by the Ministry of Fuel and Power, and where plans are approved for private building, a similar requirement is made. A very important contribution to a cleaner atmosphere is made by any tenant or landlord replacing ranges and fire grates in existing houses, if they choose from the approved list or ascertain from their supplier that their choice is one so approved. These appliances lack nothing in style, and will not only burn the smokeless fuels like coke, but will burn bituminous fuels (coal) much more efficiently thereby contributing more heat, less dust and dirt in the house, and less pollution of the atmosphere. Any slight increase in original cost is more than offset by economies effected in fuel costs and cleaning materials.

TABLE A1

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION - STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES

MONTHLY DEPOSITS IN TONS PER SQ. MILE

Station	1949		1950											1950
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
2. Bank Park	36.28	37.67	27.75	No result	20.26	37.49	27.05	23.45	28.02	24.75	26.70	23.23	25.81	338.47
4. Cemetery	25.96	20.87	13.48	14.98	10.65	20.54	16.05	14.72	13.45	11.69	20.29	11.23	11.40	205.31
6. Orford Park	22.65	No result	15.56	49.90	15.09	26.39	21.42	23.90	19.69	14.98	19.55	14.29	22.27	265.69
7. Dallam Farm	27.99	22.08	13.72	20.87	15.94	22.10	17.57	15.64	14.12	12.60	18.90	16.42	19.46	237.41
Average for Borough	28.22	26.87	17.60	28.58	15.49	26.63	20.52	19.43	18.82	16.00	21.36	16.29	19.73	Average
Rainfall	4.79	4.39	1.03	4.54	1.31	2.73	1.16	2.77	3.15	4.00	4.26	2.69	4.26	3.16

TABLE A1 (Continued)

WIND DIRECTION AND VELOCITY

	1949		1950											
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
NORTH	1	1	1	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Under 10 m.p.h.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Over 10 m.p.h.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTH EAST	-	-	-	2	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	
Under 10 m.p.h.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Over 10 m.p.h.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EAST	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	
Under 10 m.p.h.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Over 10 m.p.h.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH EAST	5	2	7	-	5	3	1	4	1	4	-	5	-	
Under 10 m.p.h.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Over 10 m.p.h.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH	2	3	4	5	3	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	-	
Under 10 m.p.h.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Over 10 m.p.h.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH WEST	1	10	3	1	2	1	1	4	5	3	1	1	9	
Under 10 m.p.h.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Over 10 m.p.h.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WEST	8	1	2	7	3	-	1	2	5	10	9	7	5	
Under 10 m.p.h.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Over 10 m.p.h.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTH WEST	-	3	-	1	3	3	1	4	-	2	2	-	2	
Under 10 m.p.h.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Over 10 m.p.h.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTH	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	5	-	3	1	-	
Under 10 m.p.h.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Over 10 m.p.h.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CALM	-	1	5	-	-	10	-	3	1	1	3	2	5	
FOG	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Light	2	2	6	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	
Heavy	3	-	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	

TABLE A2

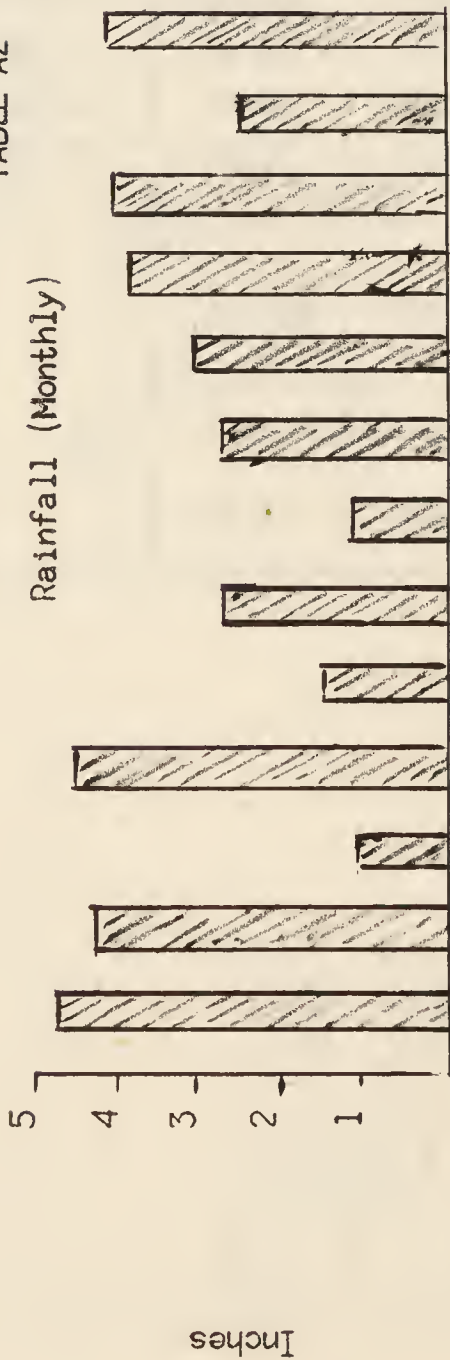
DEPOSIT GAUGES - RECORDS OF DEPOSITS

DEPOSITS IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE PER MONTH

Month	Bank Park (1)	Cemetery (2)	Orford Park (3)	Dallam Farm (4)	Seasonal Average for Borough (5)
1949					
November	36.28	25.96	22.65	27.99	28.22
December	37.67	20.87	No result	22.08	26.87
1950					
January	27.75	13.48	15.56	13.72	17.60
February	No result	14.98	49.90	20.87	28.58
March	20.26	10.65	15.09	15.94	15.49
April	37.49	20.54	26.39	22.10	26.63
May	27.05	16.05	21.42	17.57	20.52
June	23.45	14.72	23.90	15.64	19.43
July	28.02	13.45	19.69	14.12	18.82
August	24.75	11.69	14.98	12.60	16.00
September	26.70	20.29	19.55	18.90	21.36
October	23.23	11.23	14.29	16.42	16.29
November	25.81	11.40	22.27	19.46	19.73
TOTALS	338.46	205.31	265.69	237.41	
Monthly Average	28.20	15.79	22.14	18.26	

DEPOSIT GAUGES 1950

TABLE A2



Seasonal Average - Whole Town Table A2 Col.5

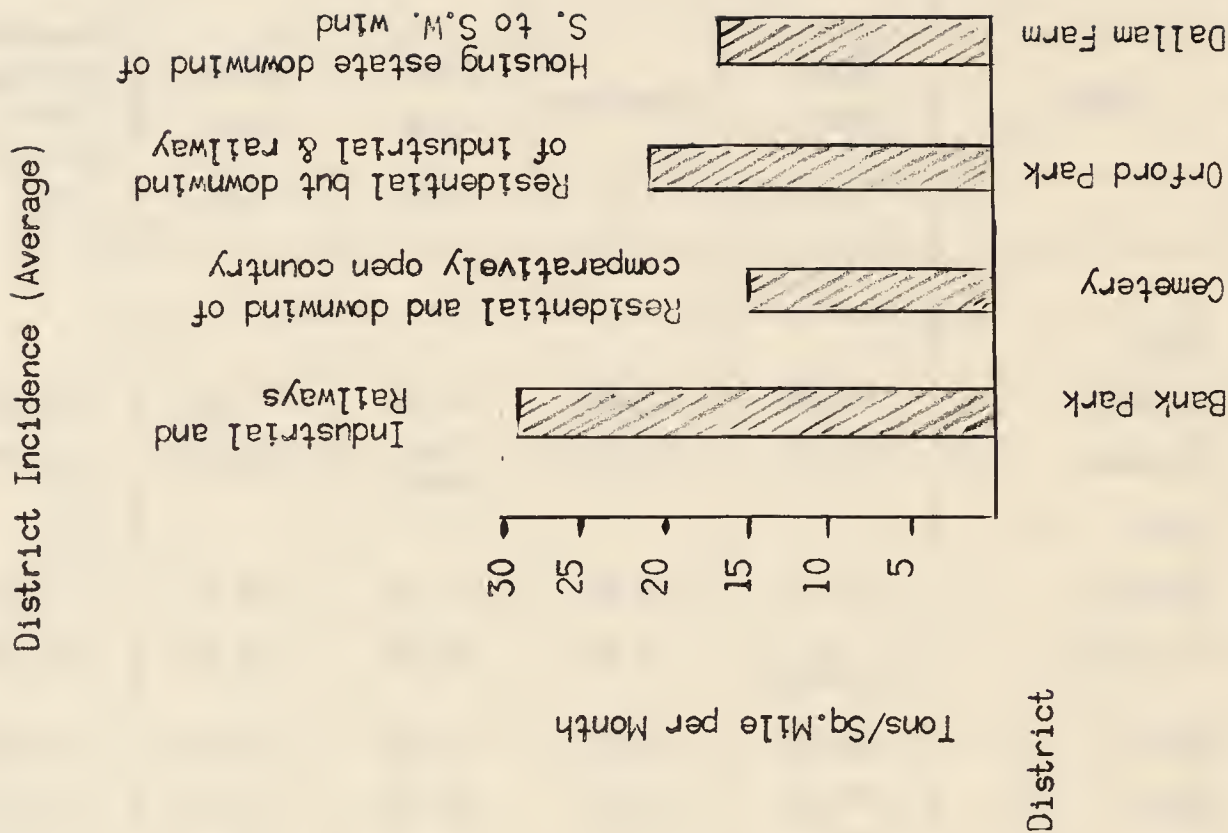
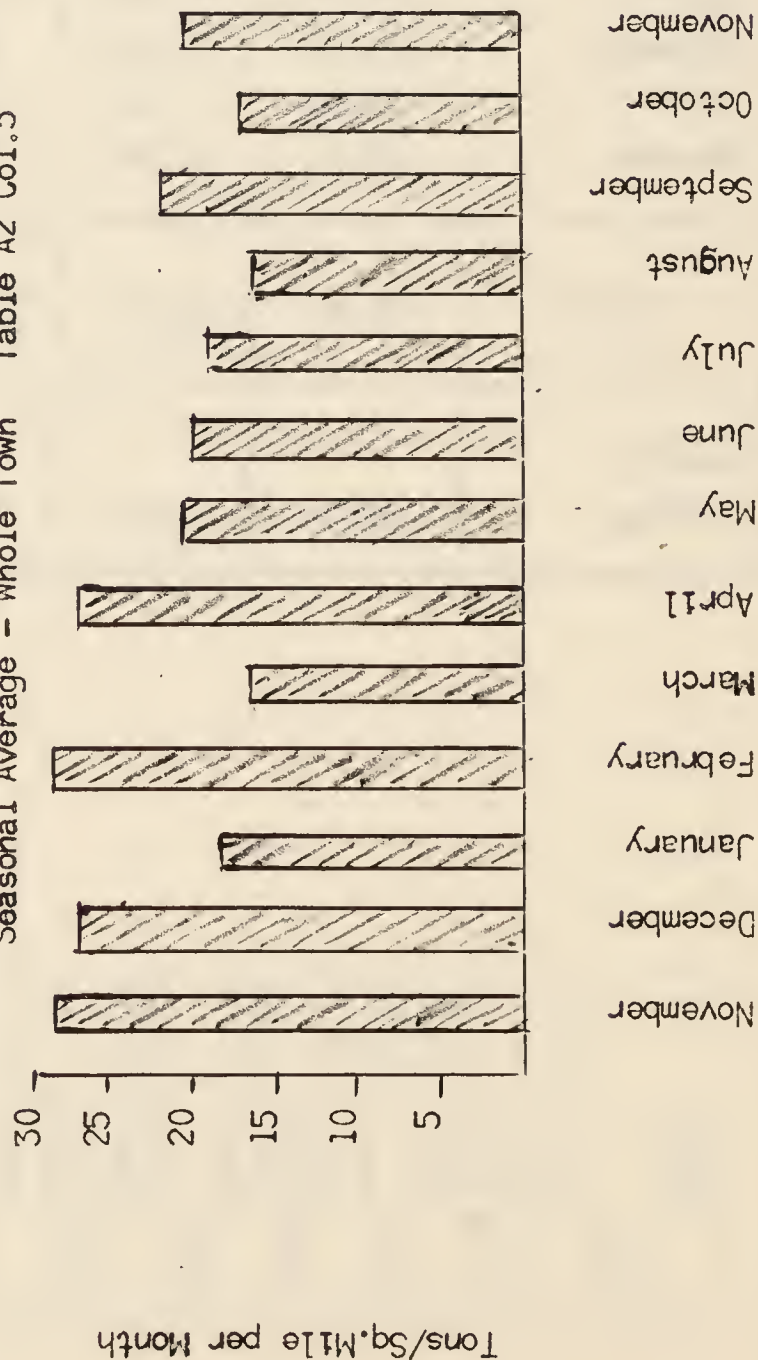
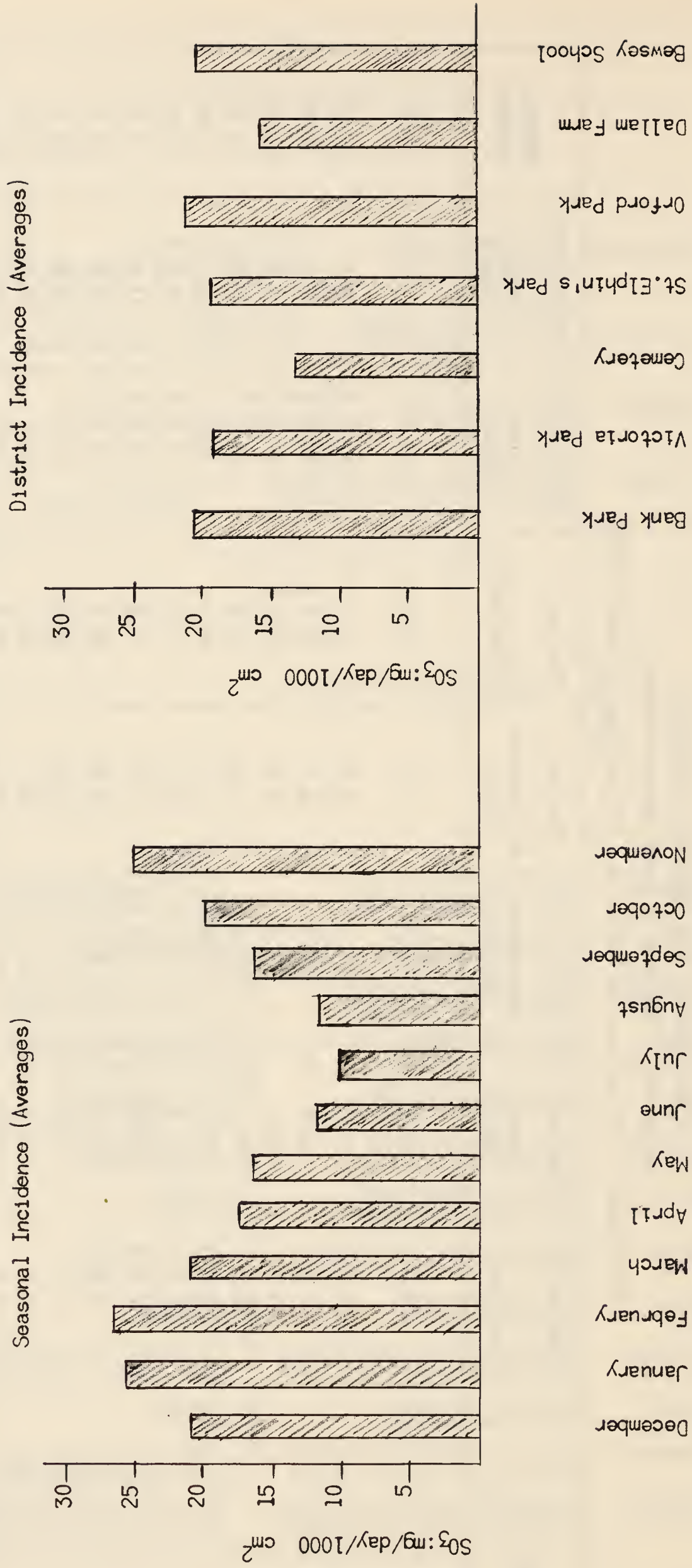


TABLE B
Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution
Estimation of Sulphur by Lead Peroxide Method
Milligrams of SO₃ per day collected by 1,000 sq. cms. of Batch DPB0₂

Month	Station 2 Bank Park	Station 3 Victoria Park	Station 4 Warrington Cemetery	Station 5 St.Elphin's Park	Station 6 Orford Park	Station 7 Dallam Farm	Station 8 Bewsey School	Monthly Average
1949 December	20.2	21.3	14.9	24.2	24.6	18.6	-	20.63
1950 January	28.2	27.6	21.5	26.6	26.2	22.2	27.8	25.73
February	32.3	23.4	23.1	26.7	29.8	25.8	33.1	27.74
March	22.8	22.2	21.3	18.9	23.0	17.3	25.0	21.50
April	16.6	27.2	15.9	21.4	19.5	11.7	19.2	18.79
May	20.4	17.3	12.8	17.7	14.9	10.8	15.8	15.67
June	16.0	15.1	1.5	12.0	13.6	9.8	13.6	11.77
July	10.8	9.0	7.4	10.3	9.8	8.1	11.9	9.6
August	13.4	7.0	6.7	10.6	14.1	11.4	14.3	11.1
September	17.7	11.3	11.2	16.9	20.3	12.6	12.9	14.7
October	20.7	21.8	13.2	16.7	21.8	17.5	23.4	19.3
November	24.4	24.6	19.6	27.4	28.3	20.7	27.3	24.6
	243.5	227.8	169.1	229.4	245.9	186.5	224.3	
Monthly Average	20.3	18.9	14.1	19.1	20.5	15.5	20.4	

LEAD PEROXIDE GAUGES 1950
(Sulphur Dioxide)

TABLE B



PART 6 - S A N I T A R Y I N S P E C T I O N S
O F D I S T R I C T

NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS

Tables I and II indicate the number and nature of inspections made during the year with conditions found and remedied.

TABLE I

Nature of inspection	Primary inspections	Re-inspections	Total visits	Nuisances or defects found	Nuisances or defects remedied
<u>Statutory nuisances</u>					
Premises	1,203	4,973	6,176	5,381	5,737
Animals	9	3	12	3	1
Accumulation or deposit	31	33	64	31	27
Dust, effluvia ...	11	3	14	6	4
Well, tank, cistern or water butt ...	1	-	1	-	-
Pond, pool, ditch, gutter or water course	5	-	5	-	-
Tents, vans or sheds	7	9	16	2	4
Smoke observations	5	-	5	3	-
Visits and interviews	12	-	12	-	-
Miscellaneous ...	14	1	15	-	-
Noise Nuisance ...	1	2	3	1	1
<u>Drainage</u>					
Obstructed ...	492	496	988	478	465
Defective or insufficient	286	518	804	355	380
Drainage tests ...	71	-	71	-	-
<u>Closets and sanitary conveniences</u>					
Water closets ...	26	42	68	26	20
Pail closets ...	292	576	868	355	380
Public conveniences	11	-	11	-	-
<u>Verminous and unwholesome premises</u>					
Dwellings	145	340	485	148	150
Business premises	13	26	39	12	9
Licensed premises	16	10	26	5	-
Places of entertainment	18	7	25	3	26
<u>Shops Act</u>					
Closing	3	3	6	1	1
Sanitary accommodation, meals, lighting ...	16	11	27	34	11

TABLE I (Continued)

Nature of inspection	Primary Inspec- tions	Re-in- spec- tions	Total visits	Nuisan- ces or defects found	Nuisan- ces or defects remedied
<u>General (including bye- laws & regulations)</u>					
Infectious disease ...	175	6	181	-	-
Common lodging houses	19	2	21	-	-
Houses-let-in-lodgings	12	6	18	-	-
Offensive trades ...	8	3	11	-	-
Stables	5	10	15	2	1
Piggeries	27	36	63	6	10
Tips	15	-	15	-	1
Pharmacy & poisons ...	8	1	9	-	-
Workplaces	3	3	6	-	1
<u>Food</u>					
Slaughtering ...	538	-	538	2	2
Private slaughtering	1	-	1	-	-
Markets	43	-	43	-	-
Preparing premises ...	65	69	134	35	47
Fried fish shops ...	12	51	63	32	5
Cold stores	2	-	2	-	-
General food shops ...	89	62	151	23	3
Bakehouses	26	47	73	9	1
Butchers' shops ...	41	29	70	15	3
Food poisoning ...	12	11	23	-	-
Food seizures ...	1	3	4	-	-
<u>Milk</u>					
Cowsheds	-	-	-	-	-
Dairies	119	-	119	-	-
Pasteurising establish- ments	121	-	121	-	-
Milk shops & retail premises	26	-	26	-	-
<u>Ice-cream</u>					
Premises	21	3	24	9	-
Shops	102	-	102	-	-
<u>Factories</u>					
Mechanical	27	82	109	37	36
Non-mechanical ...	1	2	3		
Outworkers	33	-	33	-	-

TABLE I (Continued)

Nature of inspection	Primary inspections	Re-inspections	Total visits	Nuisances or defects found	Nuisances or defects remedied
<u>Housing</u>					
Repair (Sec. 9) ...	46	101	147	46	6
Demolition (Sec. 11)	-	94	94	-	-
Undertakings ...	-	-	-	-	-
Closure (Sec. 12) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding ...	16	-	16	-	-
Miscellaneous ...	15	-	15	-	-
<u>Contagious diseases of animals</u>					
Saleyards ...	16	-	16	-	-
Movement of swine ...	16	-	16	-	-
Importation of animals	11	-	11	-	-
Railway sidings ...	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous ...	9	-	9	-	-
TOTALS ...	4,369	7,674	12,043	7,060	7,332

TABLE II

DETAILS OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENT

Defect or contravention	Defect or contravention remedied	Defect or contravention	Defect or contravention remedied
<u>Dwellings</u>		<u>Factories</u>	
Roofs ...	466	Cleanliness ...	-
Walls (interior) ...	925	Overcrowding ...	-
Walls (external) ...	322	Temperature ...	-
Ceilings ...	279	Ventilation ...	-
Floors ...	394	Drainage of floors ...	-
Fire grates ...	133	Sanitary accommodation:	
Wash boilers ...	32	Insufficient ...	6
Doors and windows ...	357	Unsuitable or defective ...	29
Dampness ...	1,657	Not separate for sexes ...	1
Lighting ...	2	Other matters ...	-
Ventilation ...	342		

TABLE II (Continued)

Defect or contravention	Defect or contravention remedied	Defect or contravention	Defect or contravention remedied
Chimney stacks ...	146	<u>Shops</u>	
Gutters & downspouts	509	Insufficient sanitary accommodation ...	5
Downspouts disconnected	6	Insufficient washing facilities ...	5
Yard or passage surfaces	37	Heating & lighting ...	1
Water supply ...	15	Facilities for meals	-
Food storage ...	-	Seating ...	-
Verminous ...	155	<u>Workplaces</u>	
Unwholesome ...	4	Cleanliness ...	-
Ash bin stores ...	102	Overcrowding ...	-
<u>Drainage</u>		Lighting ...	-
Defective ...	76	Ventilation ...	-
Inspection chambers ...	1	Sanitary accommodation:	
Additional gullies ...	1	Males ...	1
Sinks ...	122	Females ...	-
Sink waste-pipes ...	121	<u>Stables</u>	
Soil or vent. pipes ...	7	Abolished ...	-
Other necessary appliances	-	Cleanliness ...	-
New drainage provided	10	Surfaces ...	-
<u>Closets and sanitary conveniences</u>		Drainage ...	-
Water closets ...	16	Storage of manure ...	1
Pail closets ...	239	<u>Piggeries</u>	
Water supply ...	-	Surfaces ...	2
Flushing cisterns ...	4	Abolished ...	3
Light & ventilation ...	-	Storage of manure ...	2
<u>Food and food preparing premises</u>		Drainage ...	2
Surfaces ...	9	Cleanliness ...	3
Ventilation ...	8	<u>Places of entertainment</u>	
Lighting ...	3	Cleanliness ...	2
Drainage ...	5	Ventilation ...	3
Cleanliness ...	5	Sanitary accommodation:	
Fittings (movable) ...	9	Males ...	4
Personal washing facilities	7	Females ...	4
Cleansing facilities	7	Drainage ...	3
Sanitary accommodation	8		

PART 7 - I N S P E C T I O N A N D S U P E R V I S I O N
O F F O O D

(a) MILK

REGISTERED DAIRYMEN AND DAIRIES

Distributors	...	...	...	...	...	202
Dairies:						
Pasteurising Premises	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dairy Premises	...	...	...	...	...	24
						<hr/> 26 <hr/>

Licences issued under Milk (Special Designation) Regulations are indicated in the following table:-

Designation	Regulations	Type of Licence	No. issued
Tuberculin Tested	Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regs. 1949	Dealer's	9
Tuberculin Tested	Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regs. 1949	Supplementary	8
Pasteurised	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949	Pasteuriser's	2
Pasteurised	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949	Dealer's	8
Pasteurised	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949	Supplementary	5
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949	Dealer's	6
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949	Supplementary	8
Sterilised	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949	Dealer's	166
Sterilised	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949	Supplementary	6

SAMPLING FOR CLEANLINESS AND EFFICIENCY
OF HEAT TREATMENT

Class of milk	No. of samples	Appropriate tests	No. of samples	
			Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	246	Phosphatase	240	6
		Methylene Blue ($\frac{1}{2}$ hour test)	238	8
Sterilised	7	Turbidity Test	7	-
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	2	Phosphatase	2	-
		Methylene Blue ($\frac{1}{2}$ hour test)	2	-
Tuberculin Tested	1	Methylene Blue	1	-

RAW MILK TESTS FOR CLEANLINESS AND TUBERCULOSIS

Thirty six samples of undesignated milk were submitted for cleanliness and keeping quality tests. Twenty three samples satisfied the methylene blue test and thirteen failed the test. Two samples of Tuberculin Tested milk passed the methylene blue test. Thirty three samples of raw milk were submitted for examination for the presence of tuberculosis and negative results were received in all cases except one.

(b) ICE-CREAM

It is encouraging to note for the purposes of this report that a compositional standard for ice-cream has been recommended to the Minister of Food by the Food Standards Committee and that this will be in operation from a date appointed in 1951: also that the provision of the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations 1947, requiring the installation of indicating and recording thermometers on ice cream manufacturing apparatus will also come into force during 1951.

Twenty five samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination and grading with the following results:-

Provisional Grade	...	1	-	7	samples
"	"	...	2	-	5 "
"	"	...	3	-	4 "
"	"	...	4	-	9 "

The results of the bacteriological examination of the samples identified in terms of wrapped and unwrapped ice-cream are as follows:-

Type	Grade			
	1	2	3	4
Wrapped 	3	2	-	-
Unwrapped ...	4	3	4	9
TOTALS ...	7	5	4	9

All the premises and apparatus for the manufacture of ice-cream in Warrington are of a very satisfactory standard, but whilst approximately 50% of the samples submitted for cleanliness fall within the lower Grades of 3 and 4 there can be little justification for satisfaction with the supply.

PARTICULARS OF REGISTRATION

Premises for the manufacture of ice-cream 	5
" " storage and sale of loose ice-cream ...	2
" " the sale and storage of prepacked ice-cream	130

Inspectors made one hundred and ten visits to premises during the year for purposes of sampling, investigation and advice.

(c) FOOD PREPARING PREMISES

The model byelaws of the Ministry of Food with respect to the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air came into operation in Warrington on August 8th 1950. During the period immediately prior to their adoption, this Local Authority in common with many others submitted suggestions to the Minister on matters for inclusion in the byelaws which it was felt would make them more effective in securing cleaner food handling, e.g. smoking whilst handling food, and other of the more noticeably bad practices. The Minister, however, felt that the byelaws, framed as they were in general terms, together with other powers possessed by Local Authorities would enable such points to be covered. In the short period the byelaws have been in operation it has been demonstrated that they do provide a very substantial addition to the persuasive powers of the inspectorate in requiring improvements in both premises and conduct of persons, and will become increasingly more effective as their provisions are absorbed by employers and employees in the trades concerned.

INSPECTIONS

Following the survey of Food premises completed during 1949 and referred to in the 1949 Report the inspectorate have concentrated on premises known to be in need of improvement or reconstruction and twenty seven extensive specifications were served during the year. Nine specifications were completed and work on the remainder has been commenced or is pending. One hundred and thirty three inspections were carried out at general food shops, one hundred at preparing premises, sixty three at fried fish shops, sixty at bakehouses and sixty at butchers' shops. Provision at the market premises owned by the Corporation in relation to washing facilities and sanitary accommodation has been reviewed and whilst generally of a satisfactory nature, special provision has been agreed for that portion devoted to the sale of meat and meat products, including the allocation of sanitary accommodation separate from that used by the general public, and the installation of hot water supply and sinks in each of the butcher's stalls.

The following foodstuffs at shops and warehouses were condemned and voluntarily surrendered during the year:-

Commodities	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Bacon	-	1	1	4
Butter and Fats	-	1	1	9
Cheese	-	2	1	-
Cereals	-	6	3	22
Fish	-	7	-	3
Fruit (Fresh and Dried) ...	-	12	1	12
Meat (Cooked and Uncooked) ...	1	3	1	20
Preserves, Confectionery, etc.	-	-	3	4
<u>Canned foodstuffs</u>				
Fish	-	3	2	12
Fruit	1	8	3	11
Meat	-	16	1	2
Milk	-	14	-	7
Preserves, etc.	1	1	-	15
Vegetables	2	5	1	8
TOTAL WEIGHT	9	4	2	17

(d) FOOD POISONING

One outbreak of food poisoning occurred during the year in which eight customers of a local butcher were affected with symptoms of abdominal pain and diarrhoea a few hours after eating sliced tongue prepared on the premises and purchased from the butcher's shop.

Samples of the tongue were submitted for bacteriological examination and pathogenic staphylococci (Pyogenes) were found in large numbers.

Fifteen swabs from the hands, nose and throat of five shop assistants were also submitted and staphylococcal infection of a similar type recovered.

The outbreak appeared to be directly attributable to infection of the tongue by the food handlers either in preparation or sale. Personal washing facilities at these premises were not satisfactory and were not readily accessible.

Following treatment the infection in the assistants was cleared and the deficiencies in washing facilities remedied.

All the affected customers recovered.

LIAISON WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND AUTHORITIES

All applications to the food officer for catering licences are referred for report and recommendation on the suitability of the premises.

All plans submitted to the Borough Surveyor involving premises for food preparation or sale are referred for examination and report.

H.M. District Inspector of Factories, by arrangement, refers to the Department evidence of unsatisfactory conditions in established premises, and whilst carrying out inspections under the Shops Acts, Factories Acts, etc., the district sanitary inspectors review arrangements in connection with the preparation and sale of food.

(e) ADULTERATION OF FOOD

Mr. J.G. Sherratt, B.Sc., F.R.I.C. holds the appointment of Public Analyst and samples under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Acts are submitted to him for analysis.

The number of samples submitted for chemical analysis during the year was 159 (See Table I).

The average percentage composition of milk samples submitted for analysis and reported genuine is indicated in the following table:-

Period	No. of Samples	Milk Fat	Solids-not-Fat
1st Quarter (January 1st to March 31st)	38	3.44	8.64
2nd Quarter (April 1st to June 30th)	31	3.41	8.79
3rd Quarter (July 1st to September 30th)	25	3.73	9.03
4th Quarter (October 1st to December 31st)	26	3.82	8.72
	120	3.60	8.79

The minimum presumptive standard prescribed by the Sale of Milk Order, 1939, for genuine milk is 3.0% milk fat and 8.5% milk solids-not-fat.

Of 137 samples of milk submitted, 17 samples or 12.4% failed to reach the standard laid down in the Sale of Milk Order, 1939. For the most part these samples comprise samples reported as genuine but abnormal milks.

- | | | |
|---|-----|-------|
| 1. Reported as deficient in solids-not-fat but certified as genuine but abnormal milk | ... | 10 |
| 2. Small deficiencies in fat attributable to failure to adequately mix supplies | ... | 3 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 13 |
| | | <hr/> |

Proceedings were instituted in respect of the remaining four samples, three of which related to milk fat deficiencies of 20%. (See Table III, Details of Legal Proceedings, Page 105.)

Metallic contamination caused by the action of fruit juice on inferior tin plate was disclosed in the examination of imported tinned cherries resulting in the condemnation of 54 dozen tins.

No excessive or prohibited preservatives were found, and no offences under the Labelling of Food Order were detected.

TABLE I
DETAILS OF SAMPLING OF FOOD

Article	No. of Samples			No. Genuine			No. not Genuine		
	For- mal	In- for- mal	Total	For- mal	In- for- mal	Total	For- mal	In- for- mal	Total
Milk	134	3	137	118	2	120	16	1	17
Lucozade	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chocolate									
Biscuits	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Butter	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Dessert Flavour	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Coffee	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pudding Mixture	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pepper	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pastry Mixture	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Onion Powder	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tinned Cherries	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Gin	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-
Whiskey	4	-	4	3	-	3	1	-	1
Rum	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-
TOTALS	146	13	159	129	11	140	17	2	19

TABLE II
ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION TAKEN IN RESPECT OF SAMPLES
REPORTED BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST TO
BE NOT GENUINE

No. of Sample		Article	Extent of Adulteration	Action taken
Informal	Formal			
	995	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat to extent of 2.9%.	No action on Analyst's report of genuine but abnormal.
	996	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat to extent of 3.5%.	No action on Analyst's report of genuine but abnormal.
	997	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat to extent of 1.1% and in fat to extent of 5.0%.	No action on Analyst's report of genuine but abnormal and on small fat deficiency.
	999	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat to extent of 2.3%.	No action on Analyst's report of genuine but abnormal.
	1025	Milk	Deficient in fat to extent of 8.3%.	Sample 1025 was taken from one churn of two comprising a morning's milking. The second churn was also sampled and reported genuine. The aggregate fat of the two churns was above the minimum requirements of 3%. Sample 1028 is one of two similar samples, the second of which was reported genuine, and in this case also the aggregate fat of the two churns was above the minimum requirements of 3%. A warning letter was sent to the producer requesting greater care to ensure a representative quantity of fat in each churn. Further sampling to be carried out.
	1028	Milk	Deficient in fat to extent of 15%.	

TABLE II (Continued)

No. of Sample		Article	Extent of Adulteration	Action taken
Informal	Formal			
	1035	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat to extent of 2.3%.	No action on Analyst's report of genuine but abnormal milk.
	1042	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat to extent of 3.1%.	Analyst reports a genuine but abnormal milk. Further sampling to take place.
	1044	Milk	Deficient in fat to extent of 15%.	One of five samples obtained from a morning's supply, the remaining samples being genuine. Aggregation of all samples disclosed a deficiency of approximately 1%. Deficiency attributed to failure to properly mix supply. Further sampling to be carried out.
	1064	Milk	Deficient in fat to extent of 6.6% and solids-not-fat to extent of 1.8%.	The Analyst reports both samples genuine but abnormal. Both samples comprise a pint bottle of milk in each case, from the single herd of a producer retailer. It is known that the herd is giving milk low in fat content and further sampling will be carried out.
	1066	Milk	Deficient in fat to extent of 13.3% and deficient in solids-not-fat to extent of 1.1%.	
	1075	Milk	Deficient in fat to extent of 20.6%.	Sample obtained from a retail purveyor. See Samples 1078, 1079 and 1080 taken from wholesaler at point of delivery to retailer.
	1078	Milk	Deficient in fat to extent of 6.6%.	Samples 1078, 1079, 1080 were taken from wholesaler at point of delivery to retailer. Proceedings instituted against wholesaler in respect of these and Sample 1075. Wholesaler fined £2 on each count, a total of £8.
	1079	Milk	Deficient in fat to extent of 20%.	
	1080	Milk	Deficient in fat to extent of 20%.	

TABLE II (Continued)

No. of Sample		Article	Extent of Adulteration	Action taken
Informal	Formal			
1090		Milk	Genuine but abnormal milk deficient in solids-not-fat to extent of 1.1%.	No action in view of absence of extraneous water.
	1101	Milk	Genuine but abnormal milk deficient in solids-not-fat to extent of 2.35%.	No action in view of absence of extraneous water.
1104		Butter	Butter alleged to be mixed with other fats.	Analyst reports genuine but had been wrapped in paper containing another fat. Advice tendered to vendor of butter.
1111		Cherries (Tinned)	Cherries contaminated with the products of attack by acid on the metal container.	The cherries had been canned in Italy and the result of the acid attack on tinning rendered the contents unpalatable and unfit for human consumption. In consequence 54 dozen tins were voluntarily surrendered by the vendor and destroyed.
	1147	Whisky	Whisky containing 12.3% extraneous water.	Warning letter from Town Clerk in view of explanation offered by licensee.

PREMISES

The Orford Green slaughterhouse continues to cater for the population of the County Borough and the Warrington Rural District. The deficiencies of the premises referred to in 1949 have not yet been rectified, but plans and estimates have been approved and passed by the appropriate Ministries for cooling hall facilities etc. and a considerable improvement should be evident during 1951.

SLAUGHTERING

The number of animals killed and examined during the year shows an increase of 3,804 over 1949 distributed over all types.

	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Cattle (excluding cows)	2,921	2,193	2,180	2,297	2,112
Cows	2,878	2,390	1,925	2,106	2,569
Calves	1,982	1,709	1,727	1,965	2,415
Sheep and lambs ...	17,888	15,610	15,012	11,541	19,854
Pigs	551	514	206	130	240
TOTALS	26,220	22,416	21,050	18,039	27,190

ANTE-MORTEM AND POST-MORTEM INSPECTION

The arrangements for the inspection of carcasses and offal by sanitary inspectors specially qualified in meat and food inspection referred to in the 1949 report continues to function satisfactorily.

The Inter-departmental Committee on Meat Inspection appointed by the Minister of Food in 1949 to review the existing position throughout the country has not yet completed its investigation and its recommendations are awaited with interest.

DISEASED CONDITIONS

4,516 carcasses required a detailed examination and of these 1,706 were found to be affected with tuberculosis to the following extent:-

	1950	1949	1948
	%	%	%
Cattle (excluding cows) ...	13.25	9.12	13.62
Cows	44.33	41.09	42.03
Calves	0.15	0.18	0.17
Pigs	7.26	7.98	4.37

SUMMARY OF CONDEMNATIONS

TABLE A

	Cattle (exclud- ing Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number slaughtered	2,921	2,878	1,982	17,888	551
Number inspected	2,921	2,878	1,982	17,888	551
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	3	16	20	14	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	641	1,431	2	630	51
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	22.05%	50.27%	1.11%	3.60%	9.62%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	18	62	3	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	369	1,214	-	-	39
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	13.25%	44.33%	0.15%	-	7.26%

TABLE B

Table showing extent of Tuberculosis, Other Diseases and Weights of Diseased Meat. Year ending 31st December, 1950

Kind of Animal	No. Examined	Of which were T.B.	Heads	Thorax									Abdomen					Entire Carcase condemned owing to tuberculosis	Weight of Meat & Offal destroyed on account of tuberculosis	Weight of Meat & Offal destroyed on account of other Diseases	Total Weight of Meat & Offal destroyed for all Diseases
				Plucks	Lungs	Heart and Pericardium	Skirt	Livers	Spleens	Stomachs	Kidneys	Mesenteries	Uteri	Udders							
Beasts: Cattle (ex-cluding Cows) Cows	2,921 2,878	387 1,276	140 392	- -	307 1,170	25 106	35 122	67 216	39 112	28 114	23 86	96 405	- 85	- 86	18 62	20,923 77,523	12,699 41,890	33,622 119,413			
Total Beasts	5,799	1,663	532	-	1,477	131	157	283	151	142	109	561	85	86	80	98,446	54,589	153,035			
Sheep	17,888	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,934	1,934			
Pigs	551	40	28	12	4	1	1	2	1	4	3	9	-	-	1	1,205	832	2,037			
Calves	1,982	3	3	-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	3	339	4,583	4,922			
TOTALS	26,220	1,706	563	12	1,484	135	161	288	155	149	115	573	85	86	84	99,990	61,938	161,928			

TABLE C

TABLE SHOWING QUANTITY AND WEIGHT OF MEAT CONDEMNED
AND DISPOSED OF UNDER MINISTRY OF FOOD
GUARANTEE DURING THE YEAR 1950

Diseases	Bulls lbs.	Bull- ocks lbs.	Hei- fers lbs.	Cows lbs.	Calves lbs.	Sheep lbs.	Pigs lbs.	Totals
Tuberculosis	595	3775	16553	77523	339	-	1205	99990
Abscesses	46	472	1269	1633	2	53	66	3541
Actinomycosis	-	122	142	181	-	-	-	445
Adhesions	-	2	74	66	-	22	-	164
Angiomatosis	60	57	206	6919	-	-	-	7242
Arthritis	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	55
Carcinomata	-	-	-	521	-	-	-	521
Cirrhosis	-	128	123	778	-	4	10	1043
Congestion	-	111	87	271	-	-	48	517
Contamination	-	-	-	-	-	252	5	257
Cysticercus Bovis	-	115	411	591	-	-	-	1117
Decomposition & Putre- faction	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	30
Degeneration	-	71	83	786	-	-	1	941
Distomatosis	46	3768	2743	8617	-	880	6	16060
Dropsy	-	-	374	2617	228	294	87	3600
Echinococcus	23	121	204	1138	-	79	5	1570
Emaciation	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	34
Emphysema	-	-	7	113	-	-	-	120
Enteritis	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	45
Fevered	-	-	386	3566	-	-	-	3952
Gangrene	765	-	-	670	-	-	-	1435
Ill bled & Moribund	-	-	-	-	47	147	-	194
Indurated	-	-	-	8148	-	-	28	8176
Immaturity (Foetal Carcases)	-	-	-	-	4109	-	-	4109
Inflammation	3	58	206	872	-	4	88	1231
Johnes Disease	-	-	-	445	-	-	-	445
Joint Ill	-	-	-	-	103	-	-	103
Lymphadenitis	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	30
Mastitis (Acute Septic, Simple)	-	-	-	430	-	-	-	430
Carried fwd.	1538	8830	22868	115970	4873	1769	1549	157397

TABLE C (Continued)

Diseases	Bulls lbs.	Bull- ocks lbs.	Hei- fers lbs.	Cows lbs.	Calves lbs.	Sheep lbs.	Pigs lbs.	Totals
Brought fwd.	1538	8830	22868	115970	4873	1769	1549	157397
Melanosis	-	36	30	30	-	-	6	102
Nephritis	-	-	14	86	-	2	-	102
Parasitic	-	23	-	10	-	11	5	49
Pericarditis	-	-	-	1339	-	-	12	1351
Peritonitis	-	-	74	183	-	-	-	257
Pleurisy	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	30
Pneumonia & pneumony- cosis	-	-	-	-	-	39	11	50
Septicaemia	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	49
Septic Metritis	-	-	-	515	-	-	412	927
Traumatism	-	17	160	1274	-	98	27	1576
Tumours	-	-	32	6	-	-	-	38
TOTALS	1538	8906	23178	119413	4922	1934	2037	161928

TOTAL WEIGHT: 72 tons 5 cwt. 3 qrs. 4 lbs.

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

Examinations carried out in accordance with Ministry of Food Circular M.F.5/48 for the detection of this condition show that 31 animals of 5,799 slaughtered were affected. With the exception of one carcase condemned for generalised tuberculosis, the remaining carcasses were subjected to cold storage treatment and the majority of these were released for manufacturing process only. Details of the affected animals are as follows:-

Description of Animal	Date Slaughtered	Source of Animal	Site of Lesions	Removed to Cold Storage	Parts Condemned
Cow	18.1.50	Bruche (Dealer)	Left masseter muscle	19.1.50	Head, heart, diaphragm & spleen
Roan Cow	8.2.50	Bruche (Dealer)	Both masseter muscles (Two cysts)	9.2.50	Head, heart, diaphragm & spleen
Bullock	6.3.50	Arbroath	Masseter muscle (one cyst)	8.3.50	Head, heart, diaphragm & spleen
Heifer	31.3.50	?	Left masseter muscle (one cyst)	31.3.50	Head, heart, diaphragm & spleen
Cow (Blue Roan)	13.6.50	Stretton	Left masseter muscle (one cyst)	14.6.50	Head, heart, diaphragm & spleen
Cow (Black)	22.6.50	Liverpool (Dealer)	Left masseter muscle (one cyst)	24.6.50	Head, heart, diaphragm & spleen
Cow	12.7.50	Warrington Collecting Centre	Left masseter muscle (one cyst)	13.7.50	Head, heart, diaphragm & spleen
Cow	28.6.50	Glazebury	Right masseter muscle (one cyst)	29.6.50	Head, heart, diaphragm & spleen

Description of Animal	Date Slaughtered	Source of Animal	Site of Lesions	Removed to Cold Storage	Parts Condemned
Cow	24.7.50	Ireland	Masseter muscle & heart (two cysts)	25.7.50	Head and heart
Heifer	24.7.50	Ireland	Head (one cyst)	25.7.50	Head
Cow (White)	25.7.50	Weaverham Cheshire	Head and diaphragm (two cysts)	26.7.50	Head and diaphragm
Cow	3.8.50	Grappenhall, Cheshire	Masseter muscles (one cyst)	3.8.50	Head, heart, diaphragm & spleen
Heifer	3.8.50	Culcheth Lancs.	Masseter muscles (two cysts)	4.8.50	Head, heart, diaphragm & spleen
Bullock	7.8.50	Breckin Collecting Centre	Masseter muscles (one cyst)	8.8.50	Head, heart, & diaphragm
Cow	9.8.50	Manchester Collecting Centre	Masseter muscles (one cyst)	10.8.50	Head, heart, & diaphragm
Cow	22.8.50	Thelwall Cheshire	Masseter muscles (one cyst)	-	Whole carcase & offals affected with generalised tuberculosis
Heifer (Black & White)	18.9.50	Appleton Cheshire	Masseter muscles (two cysts)	19.9.50	Head
Cow (Black & White)	21.9.50	Warrington Collecting Centre	Masseter muscles (one cyst)	22.9.50	Head, lungs & heart
Heifer	12.9.50	Appleton Cheshire	Masseter muscle (one cyst)	13.9.50	Head, heart & diaphragm

Description of Animal	Date Slaughtered	Source of Animal	Site of Lesions	Removed to Cold Storage	Parts Condemned
Heifer	15.9.50	?	Masseter muscle (one cyst)	16.9.50	Head, heart & diaphragm
Cow (Red & White)	11.10.50	Budworth Cheshire	Masseter muscle (one cyst)	12.10.50	Head, heart & diaphragm
Cow	12.10.50	Bewsey Lancs.	Masseter muscle (one cyst)	13.10.50	Head, heart & diaphragm
Heifer	17.10.50	Higher Whitley Cheshire	Masseter muscle (one cyst)	18.10.50	Head, heart & diaphragm
Heifer	22.10.50	Warrington Collecting Centre	Masseter muscle (one cyst)	23.10.50	Head, heart & diaphragm
Heifer	7.11.50	Warrington Collecting Centre	Masseter muscle (one cyst)	8.11.50	Head, heart & diaphragm
Cow	8.11.50	Malpas Cheshire	Masseter muscles (one cyst) & heart (two cysts)	9.11.50	Head, heart & diaphragm
Cow	11.11.50	St. Asaph	Masseter muscle (one cyst)	13.11.50	Head, heart & diaphragm
Bullock	8.12.50	Ireland	Masseter muscles (two cysts)	9.12.50	Head, heart & diaphragm
Heifer (Roan)	25.10.50	Warrington Lancs.	Masseter muscles (one cyst)	26.10.50	Head
Cow	21.11.50	Lymm Cheshire	Masseter muscle (one cyst)	22.11.50	Head
Heifer	12.12.50	Lymm Cheshire	Masseter muscle (one cyst)	13.12.50	Head, heart & diaphragm

PRIVATE SLAUGHTER

One pig was examined at private premises following slaughter under licence of Ministry of Food.

SLAUGHTERMEN'S LICENCES

Twenty slaughtermen were licensed during the year under the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. No offences were detected.

PART 9 - CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

INSPECTION AND LICENSING

Fifty two visits were made by Local Authority inspectors to the two markets and collecting centres, for purposes connected with the issue of licences and the various orders and regulations, etc.

From February, 1950 the Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1922 requiring the licencing of markets and the movement of swine, was repealed owing to the freedom of the country from Swine Fever. It became necessary, however, to reimpose the Order in August, 1950 following several outbreaks of Swine Fever. The Local Authority granted licences in respect of seven sales of swine under the Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1950.

One licence to hold a sale of poultry for immediate slaughter was granted by the Local Authority under the Live Poultry (Regulation of Sales, Exhibitions and Movements) Order, 1950.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1938, and TUBERCULOSIS (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1946

Five cows were sent into Orford Slaughterhouse by veterinary inspectors following inspections at farms and markets. All were found to be affected with generalised Tuberculosis and the carcasses and organs were condemned.

NEW LEGISLATION

In October, 1950 the Shops Act, 1950 came into operation. The Act made no major changes in the law, but repealed all the principal legislation from 1912 to 1936 consolidating into one Act the provisions of the earlier Acts. Local Orders made under the repealed Acts are, however, continued in force by the consolidating measure.

The following Acts and Orders are now operative in the Borough:-

Shops Act, 1950

Warrington Barbers' & Hairdressers' (Weekly Half Holiday)

Closing Order, 1926.

Warrington Closing Order (Butchers) 1921.

Warrington Sunday Trading Partial Exemption Order, 1938.

Warrington (Padgate Lane) Shops Late Day Order, 1938.

The general early closing day in the Borough remains at Thursday. The late day for the Padgate area is Friday, and that for the remainder of the Borough is Saturday. The closing hour fixed by the Local Authority under Regulation 60 AB. Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, to operate from November to March is 7 p.m. on the late day and 6 p.m. on normal days.

INSPECTIONS

Specifications were served respecting sixteen instances of insufficient sanitary accommodation, sixteen instances of insufficient washing facilities, one instance of inadequate heating and lighting, and one instance of inadequate facilities for the taking of meals. Conditions remedied during the year are as shown in Table II. (Details of Sanitary Improvement at Page 83).

Four instances of sales after hours were detected and a warning letter was sent to each offender detailing the requirements of the Act. One of the contraventions concerned the sale of sweets, etc., from a local cinema to patrons leaving the cinema after the second house performance, and the attention of the management was drawn to the conditions under which certain sales are permitted after normal hours in cinemas namely - during a performance and for consumption on the premises.

TABLE III

Acts, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings instituted	Default or Offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Food & Drugs Act, 1938	<u>Secs. 9 & 83 (3)</u> Selling food unfit for human consumption - namely a loaf of bread containing tobacco.	<u>Dismissed</u> Defendants satisfied the magistrates that despite the presence of tobacco in the loaf of bread at the time when they delivered it to the retailer, they did not know, and could not with reasonable diligence have ascertained that it was unfit for human consumption.		No order as to costs
Food & Drugs Act, 1938	<u>Secs. 3 & 83 (3)</u> Selling food not of the quality demanded - namely a loaf of bread containing stale and spent dough mixed with dirt.	Conviction	£5	£1.1s.
Food & Drugs Act, 1938	<u>Secs. 3 & 83 (3)</u> Selling food not of the quality demanded - namely milk deficient in fat to the extent of 20%	Conviction	£2	
	<u>Sec. 3</u> Selling food not of the quality demanded - namely milk deficient in fat to the extent of 20%, 20% and 6.6%.	Conviction	£6	

Acts, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings instituted	Default or Offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 39	Failure to abate nuisance	Conviction	5s.	
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93 Sec. 39	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Section 93. Withdrawn on payment of costs. Sec. 39 Conviction	£1.	4s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93 Sec. 45	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn on payment of costs.		4s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93 Sec. 39 Sec. 45	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn on payment of costs.		8s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93 Sec. 45	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Sec. 93 Adjourned Sec. 45 Conviction	£1.	
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Order for abatement in 28 days		11s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn on payment of costs		4s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn on payment of costs		4s.

Acts, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings instituted	Default or Offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93 Sec. 39	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn on payment of costs		8s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93 Sec. 45	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property	<u>Sec. 93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs <u>Sec. 45</u> Conviction	5s.	4s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93 Sec. 39	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property	<u>Sec. 93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs <u>Sec. 39</u> Conviction	5s.	4s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93 Sec. 39 Sec. 45	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property	<u>Sec. 93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs <u>Sec. 39 & 45</u> Conviction	10s.	4s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93 Sec. 39 Sec. 45	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property	<u>Sec. 93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs <u>Sec. 39 & 45</u> Conviction	10s.	4s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93 Sec. 39	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property	<u>Sec. 93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs		8s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property	Order for abatement in 28 days	£1.	
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93 Sec. 39	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property	<u>Sec. 93</u> Order for abatement in 28 days <u>Sec. 39</u> Conviction	£2.	11s.

Acts, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings instituted	Default or Offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property	Withdrawn on payment of costs		4s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property	Withdrawn on payment of costs		3s.6d.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93 Sec. 39	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property	<u>Sec. 93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs <u>Sec. 39</u> Conviction	10s.	3s.6d.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93 Sec. 39	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property	<u>Sec. 93</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs <u>Sec. 39</u> Conviction	10s.	3s.6d.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property	<u>Sec. 93</u> Order for abatement in 28 days <u>Sec. 39</u> Conviction	£2.	11s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93 Sec. 39	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property	<u>Sec. 93 & 39</u> Withdrawn on payment of costs		7s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property	Withdrawn on payment of costs		3s.6d.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93 Sec. 39	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property	Withdrawn on payment of costs		7s.

Acts, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings instituted	Default or Offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93 Sec. 39 Sec. 45	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property	Withdrawn on payment of costs		7s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property	Withdrawn on payment of costs		3s.6d.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property	Withdrawn on payment of costs		3s.6d.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93	Failure to abate nuisance arising from defects of property	Withdrawn on payment of costs		3s.6d.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93 Sec. 39	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property	Withdrawn on payment of costs		7s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 39	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property	Withdrawn on payment of costs		3s.6d.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property	Withdrawn on payment of costs		3s.6d.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property	Withdrawn on payment of costs		3s.6d.

Acts, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings instituted	Default or Offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93 Sec. 39	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property	Withdrawn on payment of costs		7s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93 Sec. 39	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property	Withdrawn on payment of costs		7s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93 Sec. 39	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property	Withdrawn on payment of costs		7s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 93 Sec. 39 Sec. 45 Sec. 56	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property	Withdrawn on payment of costs		14s.
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 236	<u>Sec. 236</u> Keeping a common lodging house without registration as keeper	Conviction	£2.	
Public Health Act, 1936 Sec. 236	<u>Sec. 236</u> Keeping a common lodging house without registration as keeper	Conviction	£2	

APPENDIX

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

Section 26

(VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION)

Proposals for arrangements for immunisation against whooping cough in supplementation of the proposals of the Warrington Local Health Authority for the carrying out of duties under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, which were approved by the Minister of Health on the 3rd April, 1948.

(Supplementary proposal - approved by Minister of Health
30th May, 1950)

W H O O P I N G C O U G H

The Local Health Authority will make such arrangements for immunisation against whooping cough as it may consider expedient having regard to the advice of the Medical Officer of Health, who will be responsible for deciding the antigen(s) to be used and for keeping records directed towards assessing the value of this form of inoculation. The arrangements will in general conform to those in connection with diphtheria immunisation.

